The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,886—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1897.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c. &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 1897.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th Jan.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Crewe	8th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, before 8 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier, at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th December, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	50	21st Jan., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 1, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE ....7th Jan, 1897

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
YARRA	4255	Flandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,249	14th Jan. 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF on or about the 13th January 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on the 9th January at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandavi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 7th January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th Jan., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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NOW that the Summer Season is approaching,

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A PURE FRUIT SALINE,

without exception the best preparation of the kind on the Indian market, and superior to the imported articles, being

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Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

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SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY, LIMITED,

AND

ELEY'S BROWN CASES,

Per 100, Rs. 10. Per 1,000, Rs. 90. Cash.

No EXTRA CHARGE for loading with **SCHULTZE'S POWDER.**

GUNS, RIFLES, ACCESSORIES, AND AMMUNITION OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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A Marvellous remedy for Fever of all kinds, whether during the hot or cold stage.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-0.

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MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS.

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SUN HATS, AND HELMETS, SUN UMBRELLAS.

IMMENSE CHOICE, ALL NEW GOODS, LOWEST CASH PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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FOR over FIVE and TWENTY years, KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE, has held the foremost Place, against all competition. (How many HAIR RESTORERS) have bloomed and faded out of existence during that period ?

Every Anglo-Indian should know and appreciate its merits as the

BEST PREPARATION FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, Renewing, and Strengthening THE HAIR, and as the Purest, cleanest, and most refreshing HAIR DRESSING, EQUALLY SUITABLE FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.

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An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders
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THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
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ESTABLISHED 1818.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Price Cards can be obtained on application.

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		Rs.	a.
Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks ...from	36	0
"	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips	85	
"	Spirit Cigar Lighters, Tea Pot Shape	35	0
"	Peg Measure, Beautifully Engraved	33	0
"	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted	75	0
"	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars	80	0
"	Cigar " 5 Cigars	105	0
"	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2¼in. Rs. 23, 2½in.	27	0
"	" 3in. "	30	0
"	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30	0
"	Match Box	25	0
"	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other	110	0
"	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case	250	0
"	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box	50	0
"	Whist Markers	116	0
"	Card Case	18	0
"	Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 36, and	42	0
"	Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil	100	0
"	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles ...Rs. 4-8 to	48	0
"	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts	45	0
"	" Fluted for Perfume ...Rs. 38 and	60	0
"	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter	130	0
"	Do. Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter.		
"	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom ...Rs. 36 and	60	0
"	Handle Curling Tongs	24	0
"	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle	70	0
"	Button Hook and Shoe Slip	18	0
"	Miniature Hand Mirror	30	0
"	Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base	30	0
"	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut ...Rs. 5, 5-8, and	6	8
"	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches	32	0
"	Christening Mugs ...Rs. 32 and	55	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	48	0
"	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons	79	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4	50	0
"	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	130	0
"	Pap Bowl and Spoon	140	0
"	Presentation Trowels	130	0
"	Pair Fish Carvers	90	0
"	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	120	0
"	Inkstand with two Bottles ...Rs. 150 and	205	0
"	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray ...Rs.	1,250	0

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUN HELMETS !

PERFECTLY RELIABLE. NEWEST SHAPES.

PITH HELMETS.	REGULATION DOESKIN.
KHAKI REGULATION.	SPORTING SHIKAR.
WHITE SHIKAR.	DRAB FELT REGULATION.
PITH SHIKAR.	LADIES' HELMETS.

Our Stock for present Season to hand. INSPECTION INVITED.

ASQUITH & LORD, } APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
HATTERS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS :—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

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CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.	PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
	GUN WADS.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.	SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.
	GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

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THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THE QUESTION OF A FILTER.

IT having come under our notice that certain people have designated the MALLIE AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTER

An imitation of the Chamberland and not entitled to the use of the name "PASTEUR," we hereby state that such statement is absolutely untrue.

THE MALLIE FILTER has been associated with the name of Pasteur since 1884 and its right to be so formally acknowledged by M. CHAMBERLAND.

THE MALLIE FILTER is made of a totally different material to its rival and whereas the latter gained the famed MONTYON Prix of the Acadamie des Sciences, Paris, in 1885, the distinguished French Scientists awarded it to the Mallie in 1893.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and read result of tests by eminent Bacteriologists.

BERTIE, SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET., BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

LOCAL AGENTS. } **BEYNON & CO.,** { BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McCORQUODALE AND Co.'s
INDIAN RAILWAY DIARY AND
DIRECTORY,
Rs. 1, Post Free.
A. H. WHEELER & Co.,
ALLAHABAD.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-POLE TENT, 20 by 16; quite new; suitable for bed and drawing rooms; at a reduced price; net Rs. [illegible] each; any number can be had.

આદમજી પીરભાઈ,

i.e., ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
No. 37, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay, 1st January, 1897.

WANTED, at once, by the Karachi Municipality a fully-qualified MEDICAL MAN, to carry on the current duties of Health Officer for a period of not less than 3 months. Salary Rs. 150, with Rs. 20 horse allowance. Also a few Hospital Assistants. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to the Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality, not later than 15th January, 1897.

P. J. STRACHAN, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 29th December, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ARTICLES required for the Workshops of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, as per schedule (copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of one rupee), for one year from 1st March, 1897, will be received by the undersigned, on the 24th January, 1897, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., at his residence, on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his Office in the Reformatory between 7-30 and 9 a.m., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXUMON,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1897.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 8
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 iron frame cottage pianoforte.

14 bundles wrought-iron steam tubes, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, almirahs, &c.

By order of Mr. Morarjee Veljee, and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Samratrai Khetsidass—

30 cases, each 50 pieces, white shirtings, 34 to 35 inches, 40 yards kettle stamp.

AT 3 P.M.

1 strong, service able double-seated landau.
1 light strong victoria.
1 strong built dog-cart.
1 bay waler gelding, 14-3; goes quietly in harness and saddle.
1 pneumatic tyre safety bicycle, made by the Novelty Cycle Co., Reading; only been in use 6 months; sold as owner is going home.
1 safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at No. 39, Marine Lines, opposite the new bungalows, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, by John Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, Hink's table and hanging lamps, carpets, a large collection of garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of G. OWEN DUNN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th January 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th January, 1897, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," also Rutnagiri-made furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soeyne, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass bedsteads, valuable books, horses carriages, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, at No 35, Pare Tank Road, behind Bai Sakarbai Hospital, teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, hanging and table lamps, oil paintings, a select lot of standard novels, by Scott, Thackeray, Lytton, Mark Twain, and others, a set of Chambers Encyclopædia of universal information in 10 vols, Poetical and Dramatic works, a Winchester repeating rifle, a small bore Rifle with adjusting eyesight, six chamber revolver, Persian sword, some foreign silver coins, a young and very large-sized bull, purchased by the late Lord Colin Campbell for the London India Exhibition, several Jaffrabad, Nagpore, and other milch cows, with calves, a milch buffaloe with calf, thoroughbred, bull sluts, a bull mastiff dog, English geese, poultry, &c., the property of Mrs. NEWTON, leaving Bombay.

The catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th January 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF WOOLLEN AND COLORED CLOTH, IRON TREASURY, ETC.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Buldeodas Gunesh das, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 4th January, 1897, at 2-30 p.m., at Chumpagully Cloth Market Shop, consisting a quantity of No. 12, chintz, turkey red dhooties, Merine, broadcloth, embroidered sarees, iron treasury, looking glass, copying press, pictures, globe lamps, mattresses, pillows, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 40 Municipal plots of land, suitable for building, situate in the Agripada district, and to the north of the Byculla Club, will be sold, by Public Auction, on the premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. (in pursuance of sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay), at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 11th January, 1897. The auction, if not completed that day, will be continued at 3 p.m., on each successive day (except Sundays), until all the plots have been offered.

Particulars of the Plots:—

Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.
1	658·97	15	555·56	31	897·24
2	555·56	16	757·13	32	881·65
3	555·55	19	670·69	33	638·89
4	734·91	20	672·48	34	640·74
5	734·91	21	674·77	35	727·87
6	555·56	22	676·55	36	715·00
7	555·56	23	839·09	52	715·00
8	784·91	24	870·73	66	715·00
9	757·13	25	683·68	79	727·22
10	555·56	26	686·23	90	721·11
11	555·56	27	689·28	99	721·11
12	746·02	28	690·81	105	727·22
13	746·02	29	692·08		
14	555·56	30	693·87		

Plans showing all the plots of land to be sold can be purchased at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, at Re. 1 each.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, at the Municipal Office, Esplanade, to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, Municipal Solicitors, or to the undersigned—

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 24th January, 1897.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.
GENUINE MALT
WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for Quarter ending 31st December, 1896, WILL BE DRAWN in favour of SHAREHOLDERS borne on the Register of the Bank on that date, and Distribution thereof made on the 15th January, 1897.

The Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the Register of Members of the Company will remain closed from the 1st to 8th proximo, inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in Clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, January 1, 1897.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that BRANCHES of this Bank have been OPENED at CALCUTTA, RANGOON, and KURRACHEE, in addition to those already established at Bombay, Rawal Pindee, Murree, and Ranipettai.

By Order,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, January 2, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 p.m., on 31st January 1897, for the supply of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery, during the Financial Year, 1897-98.

2. Form of Tender, conditions of contract, and list of Stores to be supplied may be had on application to Undersigned on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WORDSWORTH,
Offg Manager, Warora Colliery.
Warora, dated 3rd December, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of Mill Buildings for the NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be received up to 4 o'clock afternoon of THURSDAY, the 7th January 1897, at the Office of the undersigned, Whiteaway Laidlaw's Building, Hornby Row, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 2,000 Two thousand.

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the Office of the Company's Architects Messrs. S. & M. N. Chandabhoy, Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Architects on payment of Rs. 3 per each set.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NARANJEE, PATEL & Co.,
Agents, the Naranjee Mills Co., Limited.
Bombay, 25th December 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE MAHOMED MEHEDI MULIKE TUJAR, of Bushire, Persian Merchant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned Property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land held as Government on the tenure known as quit and ground rent with the several messuages, tenements, erected and built thereon situate within the Fort and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and called or known by the name of Dady Buildings, supposed to contain 4859 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bounded as follows, namely, on the South by Forbes Street, on the West by Medow Street, on the North partly by the property now or formerly belonging to Awabai Dewager Lady Jijibhoy and partly by a passage now or formerly the property of Framjee Cawasjee and also by the British Hotel Lane, and on the East by a messuage or tenement now or formerly belonging to the said Awabai, formerly called or known by the name of Admiralty House and now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company as the Vendor's Agents which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 9, 9, 46, 91 and 92, New Nos. 4831, 4835, 4887, 4929 and 4930, old Survey Nos. 1359, 1360 and 1501, New Survey No. 9511, at the present annual quit and ground rent Rs. 62-7-5 and which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1092, Street Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 24, Medow Street, and Forbes Street, Ward No. 1093, Street No. 7, Medow Street, Ward No. 1094, street Nos. 9 and 11 Medows Street, Ward No. 1200, Street Nos. 26, 28, 30 and 32 Forbes Street and Ward Nos. 1201, 1202, street Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Forbes Street.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1896.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 9th day of January, 1897 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be held at the same place and hour, on the 25th day of January 1897.

The following are the terms of the special Resolution referred to:

RESOLUTION.

"That sanction and authority, as required by Section CXLVIII of the Articles of Association, be and is hereby given to the Directors to acquire for the Corporation interest in any Petroleum Concessions on such terms as they may think fit, provided that the total expenditure incurred in acquiring the Concessions, and in payment for the right to prospect for oil, and in prospecting, boring, and experimental operations on oil fields or concessions, in which the Corporation is not already interested, shall not exceed the sum of Rs. 50,000, such sum to be calculated exclusive of the cost of General Management, and of the salaries of boremasters or others already in the employ of the Corporation, and of any other expenses which are incurred bona-fide for the oil fields or Petroleum Concessions already acquired by the Corporation, and are not directly incurred in consequence of such extension of the Corporation's interest in oil fields or Petroleum Concessions, and also exclusive of any payments which, after the discovery of oil, may become due to vendors of concession, and also of any expenditure which may be incurred in connection with concessions after oil has been found."

By order of the Board,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 30th December, 1896.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, case of this Paper.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two Teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY! Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.........................$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND............. „ 4,180,000 = „ 8,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.................................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..................... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	24,57,360	0	0
Reserves and Rest	11,06,292	9	8
Deposits	1,04,06,910	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	5,86,358	14	2
Sundries	1,09,026	13	3
Total	1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash	21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	1,14,95,568	11	
Government and other Authorised Securities	4,30,622	14	4
Properties and Dead Stock	2,32,936	3	7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	322,304	13	3
Total	1,46,65,948	12	11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME ....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS ....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12,865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	55
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY	Rs.	UP-COUNTRY.	Rs.
Per Annum	12	Per Annum	15
Half-Yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-6
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 0-4m., 11-54a. Low water, 6-16m., 5-42a.
P. and O. s.s. Shannon, with English mails of the 18th inst., due to arrive daylight.
Bombay Missionary Conference, Prayer meeting, Wesleyan Church, 6 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Rheinfels left the dock on Thursday, the steamer Brahmani on Friday, and the steamer Carthage on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Ravenna entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Dumra on Saturday; the steamer Imperator left it on Friday, and the steamer Canara on Saturday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Ravenna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

Khandalla Convalescent Home.—We are requested to state that there is now plenty of accommodation for both men and women available at the Home.

A Dishonest Compounder.—Dr. N. H. Sukhia, residing at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that his Goanese compounder absconded on Thursday last, taking with him Rs. 125 in currency notes and cash, belonging to his master.

The Meher Charitable Dispensary, Mazagon.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December last was 1,715, the daily average being 56, new admissions 441, Parsees 575, Hindus 493, Mahomedans 223, and Christians 424; and 39 children were vaccinated during the month.

Reported Theft at the Apollo Bunder Chowkey.—Mr. J. H. Perry Cousts has reported to the police that, while he was on duty at the Apollo Bunder, his silver watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 60, were stolen from the pocket of his coat, which he had left hanging on a nail in the Apollo Bunder Customs chowkey.

Notes from Indore.—A Correspondent writes:—The case in which some British sowars killed the patel of Chander, in the Depalpur Mahal of the Holkar State, for demanding payment for provisions promptly supplied by the patel and his friends out of their own scanty stock, in the absence of the village Bunnias deserves special mention as it leaves a stain of violence and murder where grateful acknowledgement of help in need should have naturally been expected. The eleven sowars concerned were promptly arrested by the Indore police, and tried as servants of the Queen before the Political Agent, Bhopavar (Colonel A. T. De Laessoc), to whom the thanks of the Durbar are due for the unbiased manner in which he conducted the case, and convicted two of the accused for committing homicide within the jurisdiction of a Native State under circumstances of an outrageous kind.

BIJAPUR TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Lovers of outdoor games will be delighted to learn that in such a far off place as Bijapur, the local Tennis Club succeeded in holding a Tennis Tournament open to all statutory natives. Nearly eleven prizes of small amount were held out as inducements to the various tennis clubs in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Gentlemen from Nagar, Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Bangalore, Mangalore, Dharwar, and Kolhapur came in batches before the 27th December last. The tournament opened on that day on the grounds of the local Library and was a complete success. Three tennis courts were available for use, and it was a very pleasing sight to see two Parsees and two Eurasians compete in the Tournament. The two Parsees from Poona were unfortunate in not winning any prize. But the prize for doubles open to all Government servants and pleaders was won by the lucky Eurasians from Dharwar. We congratulate the authors of the Tournament on the cosmopolitan character of their competition. It affords innocent pleasure to all, improves tennis by widening the field of competition, and becomes, as a social gathering of all statutory natives, a fresh uniting bond. The great recommendation of the whole tournament was its very economic arrangement. The wild rumours afloat in some quarters in Bombay and Poona about the expenses turned out quite unfounded. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Collector, Mr. Panse, as also some local officers, offered small prizes for the tournament. Bijapur has undoubtedly forestalled sporting cities like Kolhapur, Poona, and Bombay, and won the honour of successfully carrying out this first tournament in the whole Presidency. This credit is wholly due to Messrs. H.S. Phadnis, Sub-Judge, B.Y. Jathar, Head-master, and Rao Bahadur A. B. Desai, Assistant Commissioner, S.D. The final ties in Singles and Doubles were most interesting. The most exciting match in singles was between Mr. Modak of Kolhapur and Mr. Shridhar Murti, of the Bangalore Central College. The most exciting, hard and long fought match in doubles was between Messrs. Desai and Bhadakamkar, of Deccan College and Messrs. Modak and Panditrao, of Kolhapur. The best of three sets was the principle adopted for declaring the winners. The first two sets in above doubles were won by each pair after five games all and the last set showed six games for the winners and four for the losers. Both the pairs belonged some time or other to the Deccan College. Indeed, we have much pleasure in finding that this college furnished a large number of competitors for the tournament. The tournament ended on the 30th December last. On an average about two hundred spectators attended the tournament every day. The Collector, Mr. Panse, could afford to come only for a short time on one of the days on account of his heavy famine work. Many of the pleaders and minor local Government Officers attended the tournament now and then. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Ebden, Commissioner, S.D. The prizes in singles were awarded to Messrs. Shridhar Murti, Ramrao, Chitle, Ramkrishna, and Wangikar. The prizes in doubles were awarded to Messrs. Desai and Bhadakamkar, Modak and Panditrao, and Fennikan and Brown. The idea of holding the second tournament of athletics and sports generally was discussed by the various gentlemen from the districts. Poona was believed to be a convenient place for the next tournament. It was pressed by some that wrestling competitions should be given the largest place in the next tournament, making such competitions open to College and High School students only. The tournament then broke up with a lively expectation of its next sessions.

DEATH OF MR. T. GLOVER.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Thomas Glover, the Senior Inspector in the Health Department. Mr. Glover served Government for a number of years in the Medical Stores Department, and on retiring was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. He joined the Health Department in January 1875, and by his ability and faithful performance of arduous and responsible duties soon rose to be the Chief Inspector. During his services he has acted on several occasions as Assistant Health Officer, Superintendent of Markets, and Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Glover was a quiet unassuming man, and his sterling qualities made him a most valuable official, and by his death the Municipality has lost a good, faithful and brave servant. He returned from short leave to England on the 7th November, and from that date up to the time of his last illness he was engaged on special duty in connection with the bubonic plague work of his Department, and though not in good health stuck manfully and heroically to his post under circumstances of great danger and difficulty. He was one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and took great interest in the affairs of the Bowen Memorial Chapel. Mr. Glover, who was a native of Belfast, leaves a widow and grown-up family. His funeral took place on Saturday morning at Sewree, the service being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Row, of the Bowen Memorial Chapel. Dr. Weir and Mr. Leask, and a large number of the Health Department staff, European and Native, were present.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckless and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

2ND ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS' SPORTS.

The Second Royal Dublin Fusiliers' annual athletic sports, held in celebration of the anniversary of the taking of Mooltan, came off on Saturday, at Upper Colaba, and were very successful. The sports were organised by a committee, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Cooper (president), Major S. G. Bird, Lieutenant M. Lowndes, Sergeant-Major Burke, Armour-Sergeant Waite, 2nd Lieutenants G. N. Cory and P. Maclear, Colour-Sergeant Gage, Sergeants Butler and Sheridan (members), and they had not left a stone unturned in making the event so successful as to bring to their memory a vivid recollection of the Mooltan day. The ground was well laid out and was surrounded by a rope, marked at regular intervals with banners and buntings of various colours. Three tents were pitched and nicely decorated, one for Officeres, one for Sergeants, and the third contained referesh-ments. Two pictures of Mooltan after the storm were displayed—one in the Officers' tent and the other in the Sergeants' tent—and were very much admired during the day, as also the old Sikh Colour, which was displayed alongside the regimental colour. The gathering was large and the hospitality of the officers was much appreciated. *Espirit de corps* of the men in assisting the members of the committee in getting through the day's event and the hearty good-feeling, which existed the whole day amongst the officers and men of this gallant old Bombay Regiment must have been keenly appreciated and admired by the on-lookers. The programme was elaborate and consisted of a large number of interesting events, all of which were got through punctually. The success of the day was due in a large measure to Major S. G. Bird and Sergeant-Major Burke, whose energy and zeal throughout the day could not be over-stated. Lieutenant M. Lowndes performed the responsible duty of a judge, while 2nd Lieutenant Maclear acted as a starter. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Bird, every recipient of which being loudly cheered by the gathering. Three cheers were given to Mrs. Bird, and similar compliments were paid to Major Bird and the members of the committee. The following are the details:—

I Event.—Tug-of-War (heats):—A beat B and E beat G.

II Event.—Children's Race (handicap)—(Girls):—Feodora Pearson, 1; Annie Kelly, 2; and Mary Kelly, 3. (Boys)—F. Hayes, 1; G. Burke, 2; and P. Kelly, 3.

III Event.—Putting the shot:—Sergeant Sheridan, 34ft. 6in., 1; Corporal Murray, 33ft. 6in., 2; Sergeant-Drummer Green, 31ft. 3in., 3. Exhibition throw by Sergeant Sheridon, 35ft. 7½in.

IV Event.—Long Jump:—Private Doyle, 17ft. 3 1-2in. 1; Private Skully, 17ft. 1-2in., 2; Lance Corporal Johnson, 16ft. 7in., 3. Exhibition Jump by Private Doyle, 17ft. 8in.

V Event.—High Jump:—Private Doyle, 4ft. 8 1-2 in., 1; Corporal Murray, 2; and Boy Oliver, 3.

VI Event.—Non-Commissioned Officers' Race.—150yds. (handicap):—Armour-Sergeant Waite, 1; Sergeant Green, (5yds.), 2; Lance-Corporal Monaghan, (10yds.), 3. There were thirteen competitors in the field. It was won easily, but was a close race for the second place.

VII Event.—Throwing the Cricket Ball:—Private Mahon, 92 yds., 1; Sergeant Butler, 2; and Sergeant-Drummer Green, 3.

VIII Event.—Band and Drums Boys' Race, 200, yds. (handicap 3yds. for each inch).—Drummer Daly 1; Boy Hatt, 2; and Boy Smith, 3. sixteen ran, won easily.

IX Event.—Quarter-mile Race:—Private McLauchlan, 1; Private Mannix 2; Private Broer 3. Private McLauchlan took the lead from the start and won it easily.

X Event.—Sergeants' Race 220 yards (handicap):—Sergeant Sheridon (cup), 1; Sergeant-Major Burke, 2; Sergeant Hamilton, 3 and Armour; Sergeant Waite 4.

XI Event.—100 yards, Final:—Sergeant Drummer Green, 1; Armour-Sergeant Waite, 2; and Private Monahon, 3.

XII Event.—Veterans' Race, 220 yards over 12 years' service (handicap 5 yards for each completed year:—Sergeant Sheridon, 20 yards, 1; Private Kelly, 35 yards, 2; and Sergeant-Major Burke, 40 yards, 3. It was a very fine race and won easily by Sergeant Sheridon. Sergeant-Major Burke made a splendid effort for the second place, but was beaten by a few inches only.

XIII Event.—Boots Race:—Ammunition boots only. Boots to be taken off and left at a certain post. Competitors to start from a point one hundred yards away to the place where the boots kept mixed up in a heap. Competitors to find their boots, put them up, lace them and run to the winning post, first come to win. Private Pinderleith, 1; Private Carroll, 2; Private Hugh, 3; and Private Lund, 4. There were thirty competitors and the race was run in two heats. Its proved to be one of the most amusing event on the programme. The competitors' attempt to find out their respective boots from the heap caused good deal of laughter amongst the spectators.

XIV Event.—220 yards for Royal Navy, R. A. and Colaba Depot:—Gunner Jenman, 1; Gunner Poole, 2; and Gunner Knighton, 3. The event was keenly contested by several naval representatives, Jenman winning by a few inches only.

XV Event.—Three-legged Race:—Privates Doyle and Derwin, 1; Private Keagh and Lance-Corporal Hayes, 2; and Sergeant Jameson and Lance-Corporal Acton, 3. The race was run in three heats over obstacles and resulted very nearly in a dead-heat.

XVI Event.—Half-mile Race:—Private Broe, 1; Private McLauchlan, 2; and Private Lordon, 3.

XVII Event.—Tug-of-War (Final):—A beat E. Contest was hard and A carried the day after a struggle for nearly ten minutes.

XVIII Event.—Marching Order Race, 220 yards, and Show Kit:—Private Kelly, 1; Private Walsh, 2; Lance Corporal Church and Private Smith, 3.

XIX Event.—Tilting at the Bucket:—Each competitor to be driven in a wheel-barrow, and while passing under a row of buckets filled with water and mud, and swung on a pole, to tilt at the buaket. Privates Powell and Derwin, 1; Lance-Corporal Dunne and Kelly, 2; and Private Ball and Boy O'Connell, 3. The race was an interesting one and produced good deal of mirth amongst the spectators. The contents of the buckets were emptied either on the driver or on the driven.

XX Event.—Sack Race:—Private Keagh, 1; Private Powell, 2; and Private Salmon. Twelve competitors started. The race was an amusing one and run over an obstacle. Some of the competitors, in their attempt to run fast, had their sacks torn.

XXI Event.—Dog Race (distance 10 yds.). Dogs to be let loose at a distance from the winning post. Their masters to call them and the first dog to come to win. Private Hugh, 1; Lance-Corporal-Stewart, 2; and Sergeant James, 3. The dogs when, let loose, commenced barking against one another, and out of fear, ran out of the race course to the great amusement of the on-lookers. The only dog that ran straight was a small terrier.

XXII Event.—Officers' Pony Race in costume (open).—Competitors to ride from the winning post to a certain point on the race course; to dismount and run to the place where costumes were kept in different bags. To put on the costumes, mount their ponies and ride to the winning post. First come to win. Mr. Hudson, 1; Lieutenant Talbot, R.N., 2; and Mr. Stevens, 3. The race was run in two heats. Grotesque appearance of the costumes and competitors endeavours to wear them rapidly excited round of laughter.

XXIII Event.—Obstacle Race (handicap):—Boy Smith, 1; Private Powell, 2; Corporal Cornor, 3; and Private Ball, 4. Boy Smith won the race because he was small enough to slip through various obstacles on the race course.

XXIV Event.—All Comers ¼ mile Race:—Gunner Poole, 1; Private Mannix, 2; Corporal Hunt, 3.

XXV Event.—Ladies' Egg and Spoon Race:—Mrs. Walker, 1; Mrs. Waghorn, 2; Mrs. Haven, 3.

XXVI Event.—Irish Jig in Costume:—Private Gunners and Private Caine.

For a man who dabbles in historical writing, Lord Wolseley, remarks a home paper, seems to show a magnificient contempt for facts. He has been repeating with even greater emphasis at Edinburge the astounding assertions made by him some time ago. His contention is that the countries which constitute our Empire have been "one and all won at the point of the British soldier's bayonet." How on earth can he make that out? Our great Empire in the East was originally founded by a company of merchant adventurers; and when the necessity came for fighting, the struggle was sustained, not by professinal soldiers, but by John Company's own men, with a clerk, Robert Clive by name, at their head. Australia, which has been peopled by the Anglo Saxon race, owes nothing to the soldier; and our African possessions have been mainly the result of private, and not military enterprice. Canada may be claimed as an exception; but Lord Wolseley must admit as a set-off that the professional soldier who is credited with having built up our colonial expansion did not exactly succeed in retaining for us the possessions which certain Pilgrim Fathers, who went out in the Mayflower, developed for us. The bravery of the British soldier is admitted: and so is the genius which many British commanders have exhibited; but this is no excuse for such palpable nonsense as talked by Lord Wolseley.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no Fay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of ever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

OPENING OF A NEW GRAIN SHOP.

Though Bombay is drained of about two lakhs of people, the necessity of opening more grain shops for the sale of grain at cheaper rates is all the same keenly felt. Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha, who is feeding a large number of people every day free of charge, has opened a grain shop at Colsa Molha, where rice of good quality is sold four paelis per rupee. Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha has wisely decided that grain should be sold to all people without any distinction of caste or creed, and for the last four days crowds of Hindus, Mahomedans, Goanese, and others have thronged the shop, where a large staff of sellers have a pretty busy time of it all the day in attending to sales. The Khan Bahadur has further arranged to give rice gratis to those who may be very poor and unable to buy it.

CHARITY FUND AT AMRAOTI.

A correspondent writes:—The present dire distress that prevails in most parts of India, owing to the failure of crops, has made itself felt in Berar, notwitstanding the fact that the outturn of the Khariff crops in most of the districts of the province is not far below the average. In November last, hundreds of famine-stricken people from the Central Provinces came down to Amraoti in search of food. With a view to afford relief to them and to those people of Berar who have been reduced almost to starvation, owing to the abnormal increase in the prices of grain, a charity fund has been started here, under the auspices of our popular Deputy Commissioner, Mr A. Lucas, I. C. S., enthusiastically helped by Messrs. Bandhuji Janardan, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Civil Judge, and Narayensing Babhutsing Tahsildar, who have succeeded in securing subscriptions from most of the principal saokars, pleaders, Government servants, &c. The fund is being collected by monthly subscriptions, and will continue all such time, as the present high prices of grain last. The monthly amount promised till now is Rs. 1,500, and it is expected to rise to about Rs. 2,000. A poor-house has been opened in the town from the 5th of this month and here about 150 men are given food daily. The Commissioner, Mr. F. S. Bullock, I.C.S., the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Mudholkar, Mr. Joshi, RaoSaheb Rambilas, and the Amraoti branch of the Bank of Bombay have each subscribed Rs. 100 monthly. The other saokars, pleaders, and Government servants have also contributed liberally. The poor-house is under the management of a strong working committee, with Dr. Mudholkar and Mr. Kunjilal Dalal as honorary secretaries. At present charity is dispensed only to those who are physically unable to work for their livelihood. The Civil Surgeon of Amraoti, Dr. Roe, visited the poor-house a few days ago, and was satisfied that the men fed there were deserving of charity. The Commissioner, Mr. Bullock, showed his sympathy with the movement by coming down specially from his tour, and visiting the poor-house to-day. He was accompanied by Mr. A. Elliott, Civil and Sessions Judge. Both of them expressed themselves highly pleased with what they saw. Thus the charity fund helps those who are physically incapable of helping themselves, but there are many who are denied admission into the poor-house because they are able-bodied, and for such men it is highly desirable that relief-works should be opened as soon as possible.

THE OUTLOOK IN HYDERABAD.

In my last report, dated 2nd December 1896, I gave such information as had been received up to date of the rain that had fallen in November. Reports have since been received from all Talukas, and I am now in a position to give fuller details.

I annex a map which shows the rainfall registered in each Tehsil. The talukas colored blue have had more than two inches; the talukas colored red from 2 to 1 inch; the talukas colored yellow less than 1 inch, and the talukas colored purple no rain.

The rainfall varied so much over the country, some villages having much heavier rain than others, that the statistics now given do not altogether accurately represent the true rainfall, and it is probable that in the talukas in which no rain is recorded, some of the villages had rain. It would seem from the returns as indicated by the blue color on the map that the cyclonic storm, which brought the rain, entered the Dominions at the south-west, and travelled north-east. The heaviest rain is found recorded in the Lingsugur, Raichur, Gulbargah, Bidar, Indur and Elgandal districts. The rainfall in the Aurangabad and other western districts was much lighter, and the eastern districts of Mahbub Nagar, Nalgundah and Warangal had also less rain.

But taken as a whole, the rain was very favourable. It came just in time to save the standing crops, and has undoubtedly relieved His Highness' territory from what threatened to be severe distress. This rain has quite ensured the safety of the standing crops both Kharif and Rabi, and also permitted extensive sowings of Rabi, chiefly gram and wheat. The Rabi that was sown before the November rain is now in a thriving condition, and independent of more rain. From some parts of the western districts, the jawari and gram crops are reported to be full crops and the out-turn of cotton has also been improved. It is doubtful whether the late sown crops will thrive very well without a little more rain. There has been no rain anywhere since the 26th November. The Tehsildars' weekly reports are already beginning to show that more rain is required, but it is not unusual to have rain about Christmas and we may reasonably hope for it.

On the whole, crop prospects have so much improved in a large portion of the country that the special office of Famine Commissioner has been abolished and what work remains to be done in connection with the scarcity will, in future be undertaken by me in addition to my ordinary duties on the Board of Revenue.

The districts of Medak, Indur, Warangal, Elgandal, Nalgundah, and Sirpur-Tandur, are now placed beyond all fear of famine, and special reports on them will hereafter be unnecessary.

I have just returned from a short tour in the Medak and Indur districts, during which I was able to confer with the Talukdars of these districts and have satisfied myself that although there will be a large falling off in the revenue from rice lands, the water-supply in the tanks being very low, still the Abi crop has been fairly good, and the Rabi crop will be quite up to the usual standard. Prices, which are referred to in more detail in a succeeding paragraph, are still high, and works are necessary in order to give employment to the poorer classes. But these will be provided for by tank repairs, which need not, under existing circumstances, be treated as strictly famine works. All that has to be seen is that they are started without delay.

The state of the crops in the Aurangabad, Bir, Nander and Parbhani districts varies a great deal. The early sown Rabi will yield a luxuriant crop. The late sown Rabi is doubtful. Fodder will also be expensive and scarce, and the water-supply is likely to become scanty in the hot weather. But there is nothing in the state of these districts to cause anxiety, more especially as there will be ample employment for the people in the new Railway works, which are to be started at once.

This distress will now be confined to the Raichur and Lingsugur districts, and to small portions of the Gulbargah, Naldurg and Mahbub Nagar districts. In the Raichur and Lingsugur districts, prospects have also greatly improved, and the famine that was feared is averted. But the crops are scanty and fodder and water scarce, and as the hot weather sets in some distress must be expected. However, I believe it can easily be provided for by opening a few ordinary works. The Maktal taluka of the Mahbub Nagar district may also require some special attention. The Andola taluka of the Gulbargah district is suffering from a failure of the Kharif crop, and the rabi has been sown rather late. Parenda taluka, which I have already reported on in my Famine Relief Note No. 4, has not improved. The measures adopted for relief in it are referred to in paragraph 13.

I am now starting on a tour across the Mahbub Nagar district, through the Maktal taluka, and thence to the Raichur and Lingsugur districts, so that I will be able to see the worst parts for myself. In fact, these are the parts to which my attention will now be almost entirely directed; for, as soon as the Railway works are commenced, and a sufficient number of tank restoration works put in hand, the other districts will be provided for.

In my Famine Relief Note No. 5, I gave the figures showing the movements of grain up to the end of the second week in Dai (19th November). I now give below the figures for the two remaining weeks of Dai, *viz.* up to the 3rd December 1896:—

	Imports. Maunds.	Exports. Maunds.
3rd week Dai 1306 Fasli..	38,838	27,696
4th week Do. ..	36,533	45,975
	75,371	73,671
From 1st Aban (7th September) as previously reported. ..	2,16,330	4,43,491
	2,91,701	5,17,162

It will be observed from these figures that in the third week of Dai, the exports were considerably less than the imports, which was caused, no doubt, by the fall of grain in the 3rd week of November. There are now no complaints of Banias holding up again, and supplies are everywhere ample. The average imports of grain into the City of Hyderabad and adjacent cantonments is 36 lacs of maunds per annum, or 3 lacs per month. In the month of Dai (5th November to 3rd December) the imports were 4,40,000 maunds, and stocks in the City are, in consequence, considerably heavier than usual.

It is noticeable, however, that although stocks are ample, prices do not fall very much, and in some cases even show a tendency to rise. I attribute this to the high prices ruling in other parts of India, where there is a famine. Although the exports from His Highness' territory are, at present, not very large, I believe the Banias, many of whom have lost heavily by the recent fall in prices, are waiting to see what the winter rains in Northern India are going to be. If prospects improve in that direction, and we have in His Highness' territory (as we may now fairly count upon) a fair rabi crop, prices will certainly fall. On the other hand, if the famine in parts of British India is going to be severe, our exports will increase and prices will be maintained at present rates, and perhaps even rise higher.

Aurangabad District.—The November rain has been lighter than in other districts. Kharif chiefly harvested, out-turn estimated from 2 to 8 annas. The tur and cotton crops have been improved by the rain. Rabi sown before the rain is in excellent condition. Late sowings require more rain. In parts, where there has been no November rain, further sowing have not taken place, except under wells, which are being put in order. Fodder is expensive and scarce. Since the rain, grain supply has been sufficient, but prices are still high. Wheat sells at 6 to 7 seers, rice at 5 seers, and jawari 8 to 10 seers.

Bir District.—Kharif harvest over. Area sown was one quarter to half the usual area; and the out-turn of produce has been one to five annas in the rupee. The late rainfall has much improved matters. Rabi sowings range from three to fifteen annas of the usual area. Rabi sown after recent rainfall is in fair condition, but requires more rain. Fodder scarce. Want of water felt in some villages, where there are no wells. Talukdar has directed the Local Fund officer to prepare estimates for sinking wells in such places. Subadar has personally visited the Ashti taluka, from which there were previously complaints. Recent rain has restored confidence and persons who emigrated have returned. In 42 villages of the taluka Kharif preponderates. In these, the out-turn has been 8 to 12 annas. In other villages, the out-turn is 4 to 6 annas. Rabi sown before rain, is in good condition. Recent sowings require more rain. Jawari has been sown under wells in parts. The price of grain has fallen. Before the late scare jawari was selling at 23 seers; the highest price it rose to during the scare, was 7seers per rupee. It has now fallen to 13 seers per rupee. Wheat, which went as high as 4 1-2 seers per rupee, has now fallen to 8 seers. Water is scarce in 22 villages. Subadar has directed the Talukdar to undertake construction and repairs of wells from Local Funds.

The Subadar has also visited the Patoda Taluka. In this Taluka, 23 villages are situated on the Balaghat range of hills, and 48 villages in the valley below. The kharif out-turn in the former has been 2 to 4 annas, and in the latter 8 to 12 annas. More rain is required for recently sown crops. In this taluka, jawari is selling at 8 seers and wheat at 7 seers per rupee. Water and fodder scarce in some places.

Parbhani District.—Kharif is harvested in some talukas. In parts cotton is being picked and tur is standing. Out-turn expected, on good land to be 8 to 10 annas. Standing Rabi, sown before rain, is in good condition. Recent sowings require more rain. Otherwise only fodder can be expected. The water-supply is less than usual, being half in parts. Want of fodder is complained of in one taluka and of water for cattle in another. No disease. Grain is plentifully available in the markets but prices are still high. Wheat sells at 6 to 10 seers, rice 4 to 8 seers and jawari 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

Nander District.—Of Khariff crops, jawari is still standing and cotton is being picked. Abi rice is being harvested and the out-run is expected to be 8 annas in the rupee. Early sown Rabi is in good condition and no more rain required. Late sowings require more rain. In tha Diglur taluka, the standing Rabi crop is expected to be a full one; and in other talukas, from 8 annas and upwards. For the Tabi crop there is little or no water in the tanks. On the whole, the condition of the district is reported good. No more fear of famine, but prices continue high. Wheat sells at 8 1-2 seers, rice at 9 seers and jawari 14 seers per rupee.

Gulbargah District.—The recent rainfall is shown in the margin. Standing Rabi is reported to be good in all talukas, except Gulbargah and Andola, where more rain is urgently wanted; without more rain, the late sown crop will probably wither. No Rabi has been sown in some villages of Andola. Land is being prepared for Tabi rice under larger tanks in Kodangal. Water supply decreasing and scarcity is already felt. Fodder is scarce in 5 talukas. Cholera in some villages of Chincholi; fever and dysentery also prevail in the same taluka. Prices are stationary or falling. Wheat sells at 6 to 7 seers, rice 4½ to 7 seers and jawari 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Raichur District.—Insufficient rain reported from 13 villages of the Raichur taluka, 16 of Yadgir, 5 of Alpur, 27 of Manvi and 7 of Yergira talukas. No Rabi produce is expected in these villages, except fodder. In Deodurg, 81 villages are in a similar condition. The standing Rabi crop is generally good in other parts. Sowings are in progress, but more rain is wanted for these. No hope of Tabi under tanks. The wells contain but little water, generally insufficient for Tabi cultivation. No disease except fever in Alpur town. Fodder scarce in parts. Cattle, after completion of agricultural operations, are being taken to other parts for grazing. Distress in parts of Yadgir taluka, to relieve which Thangunda tank work (Rs. 10,085) has been started. Wheat sells at 5 to 6 seers, rice 5½ to 6½ seers and jawari 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

Relief Works.—On the Raichur Lingsugur road, the attendance for the last fortnight has been:—

4th December 1896...	365
5th	158
6th	155
7th	108
8th	126
9th	203
10th	185
11th	194
12th	277
13th	282
14th	280
15th	303
16th	239
17th	196
18th	179

Commenting on the small attendance of last week, the District Engineer wrote:—"The number of coolies on the work shows a tendency to decrease, as all the ryots have already left for the fields, and the labourer class may leave shortly, when the weeding operation commences. There is not that pressure for work now as used to be at the commencement, and the last rains have improved the prospects." In the Raichur district, besides the above road which is being constructed by the Public Works Department, two tanks have been given on contract by the Irrigation Department. Katlatkur Tank, 595 labourers during week. Thangunda Tank, 450 daily. Out of local funds, the staff bungalow and 7 wells are under construction or repair, which employed a total of 1829 labourers, to whom wages were paid at 1, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 3 1-2 annas in the case of ordinary labourers, and 10 to 12 annas in the case of masons.

Lingsugur District.—As the recent rain has fallen after a long period of drought, it has not benefitted the district so much as it might have done, if there had been rain off and on during the preceding months. Recent sowings badly require more rain in Kushtagi. Rainfall in southern and western parts of Sindhnur taluka has been insufficient and no sowings have commenced. In Lingsugur taluka parts had insufficient rain, and Rabi has not been sown. Other parts, where Rabi was sown recently, urgently require rain. In Sholapur cotton is good, but recent sowings require more rain; some parts had insufficient rain and are lying waste. In Shapur, Kharif was entirely lost, Rabi already sown is good, but recent sowings want more rain. Wheat sells at 5 to 7 1-2 seers, rice 4 1-2 to 8 seers and jawari 9 to 15 seers per rupee.

Naldurg District.—The recent rainfall is shown in the margin. Khariff (Tur) is reported to be Standing in one taluka and is in fair condition. Standing Rabi crops benefitted by recent rain; but late sowings require more rain. Prices generally are stationary, but rising in parts and causing distress to the poor. Scarcity of fodder is general, and cattle are dying or becoming lean and being sold off very cheap. The condition of the Parenda taluka having been found to be bad, special relief measures have been adopted. The Talukdar and the Tehsildar are at present inspecting the villages. Three Relief Girdaors have been deputed and are engaged in collecting reliable village statistics. Veterinary Surgeon J. D. Parakh has been deputed to report on the cattle of the district. From reports received from these officers, the condition appears very bad. Relief work, in the shape of the Parenda tank repairs, was started on the 21st December. A road from Barsi to Parenda has also been sanctioned. Wages will be paid according to the Bombay Famine Code. Returns of labourers not yet received. After the recent rain, insufficient though it was, jawari, wheat, gram and *karar* have been sown in 32 villages, and the standing crop, which is 1 to 2 spans high, is so far in a satisfactory condition, but more rain is necessary. The Kharif out-turn has been 2 annas. The Veterinary Surgeon has inspected 16 villages round about Parenda and found the cattle generally suffering from want of fodder. Some owners have a supply for a fortnight to 2 months. The total number of cattle in these villages was 3,233, of which many have died of starvation, many are fed on leaves and shrubs, 59 sold and over 250 sent out to adjoining villages for grazing. He reports 225 cattle having gone to Berar for grazing, but finds owners generally unwilling to send their cattle to Pakhal for grazing. The Tehsildar hears that at Igatpuri and in the villages under the Khandallaghat, grass is plentiful. The ryots request an advance of money to import fodder; failing which they pray that Government may supply fodder locally. During my recent tour in the Indur and Medak Districts, I have found that grazing is available for cattle in the hills around Indur and Baswada talukas and orders have been now issued to ascertain weather the Parenda people are willing to send their cattle to these parts, which are much nearer than Pakhal. Lists of labourers willing to go to the Railway works are under preparation. The Relief Inspectors visited 27 villages and report that the greater part of the land is lying waste and that the standing crop is withering, and will be completely lost, if no rain falls in the immediate future. People suffer from high prices and cattle from fodder scarcity.

Prices in Parenda are, wheat 6 1-2 seers, rice 4 seers and jawari 10 seers per rupee. The Talukdar has inspected 30 villages. His reports confirm the opinion previously formed of this taluka. Fortunately the area of the taluka is not very large. It comprises 108 villages with a population of 71,860. The Talukdar asks for more Police in Parenda.

Bidar District.—The late rain has done much good; in this district and there is now no fear of scarcity In the Bidar taluka, the out-turn of jawary is estimated at 12 annas and the other Rabi crops at 10 annas. Jawari in selling at 10 to 15 seers and rice 6 to 8 seers per rupee.

Indur District.—The recent rainfall is shown in the margin. Kharif standing has suffered in two talukas. Abi is mostly over. Standing Rabi crops in good condition. Sowings of gram and jawari are still in progress in some talukas. More rain required for recent sowings. Land being prepared for Tabi under wells and larger tanks with sufficient water. Fodder scarce in Bengal and available in other parts. Water-supply scarce in Bengal and sufficient in other talukas, but generally insufficient for tabi. Prices are generally stationary or falling. Wheat sells at 8 to 9 seers, rice 8 to 12 seers and jawari 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Medak District.—The rainfall has much improved prospects in this district, and there is now no fear of scarcity. The Kharif crop was somewhat short, but the Abi rice crop has been fair, and the Rabi crop will be a full one. Tabi rice sowings will be limited, owing to short supply of water in tanks. Rice is selling from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Mahbub Nagar District.—The recent rainfall is shown in the margin. Abi has been almost harvested. The out-turn ranges from 2 to 8 annas. The standing Rabi crop has benefitted by the recent rain and more has been sown. Tabi is excepted under wells and the larger tanks. The water that is collected by the recent rain is enough for cattle. Scarcity of fodder is felt in 4 talukas; very little grass has grown, though there is some verdure on the ground. Fever and small-box in some villages and cattle disease in two talukas. Prices are high and rising in two talukas, where poor people are suffering. Wheat sells at 5 to 7 1-2 seers, rice 5 to 9 seers and jawari 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

Sirpur-Tandur Amaldari.—Kharif has been harvested and the outturn in one taluka is reported to be 8 annas. Estimates not received from other talukas. Abi is being harvested in one taluka and over in two others, where the out-turn has been 12 annas and 2 to 4 annas respectively. Rabi is in good condition; the recent rain has benefitted the standing crops and the dew that falls is also beneficial. Sowings of wheat, gram and linseed are in progress throughout. Fodder and water available. No disease. Prices have fallen in two talukas, where jawari sells at 20 seers per rupee, and wheat and rice 10 to 12 seers. In Edlabad, prices are still high, being wheat 9 seers, rice 8½ seers and jawari only 13 seers per rupee.

Warangal District.—More rain is wanted for Tabi cultivation as well as for drinking water. Abi is being generally harvested. Standing Rabi is in good condition, and sowings of jawari and gram are still in progress. The tanks are low and there will be a short Tabi rice crop. In Wardhannapet 71 acres have been sown with jawari under wells. Wheat sells at 5 1-2 to 9 seers, rice 8 to 10 seers and jawari 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

Elgandal District.—Abi withered in parts where water was insufficient. Wherever there his been any outturn, it has generally been less than last year for want of rain. Land is being prepared for Tabi under wells and tanks with sufficient water. Where it was proposed to repair wells at the ryots' own cost they requested a reduction in Tabi rates of assessment as a special concession in 1306 Fasli, in consideration of their bearing all the cost. This has been sanctioned by the Talukdar. Standing Rabi crops have been benefitted by the recent rains. Wheat, gram and jawari have been sown since the rain. Wheat sells at 5 to 9 seers, rice 8 to 10 seers and jawari 10 to 16½ seers per rupee. A private relief fund has been started, by the District Treasurer and some other officers to feed and clothe the poor in Karimnagar.

Nalgundah District.—Abi has been mostly harvested. Of the Rabi crops standing, castor seed is good, and this is a source of satisfaction to the ryots, as the payment of the Government demand and payments to local money-lenders depend largely on the out-turn of this crop. Rabi recently sown requires more rain. Even if no rain falls there is no fear of withering, because the dew will help it: but the out-turn will be less. Tabi rice sowings will be limited as the supply of water in tanks is insufficient. Cattle disease in parts of two talukas. Cholera reported from one village. Fodder scarce in two talukas. Prices of grain are fair and falling, except in Dewarkundah, where, even in a good season, the rates are higher than other talukas. Wheat sells at 5 to 8 seers, rice 6½ to 10 seers and jawari 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

Note.—Since writing this report, telegraphic news has been received of a fall of 12 cents of rain at Hingoli in the Parbhani District; 28 cents at Aurangabad; and 4 cents at Seram, Gulbargah District.

A. J. DUNLOP.

CHINA NEWS.

A Tokyo despatch states the Patent Bureau of Japan has issued its decision in regard to the patents applied for by German subjects in Japan. The restrictions appear to afford many a loophole for the Japanese to exercise their renowned qualities of imitations.—Numerous rumours have been afloat again about Germany obtaining a concession at Shanghai, but the rumour lacks comfirmation.—We publish an interesting sketch of the present situation of the Rebellion in the Philippines along with a sketch map of the rebel position.—Locally, we are experiencing splendid weather and on the 10th and 11th inst. the fortieth regatta in connection with the Victoria Recreation Club was held in the pick of weather; Mr. R. F. Lammert, the popular Hongkong oarsman, is in the unique position of having gained every race for which he entered as stroke, i.e. the principal events of the regatta. It was expected that the International Challenge Cup would be productive of a stiff tussle between the Scotch crew and the English crew, but the Germans, urged on by Mr. Lammert as stroke, pulled off the race three quarters of a length ahead of the Scotch, the English never having a look-in.—The French mail was several days late in arriving in consequence of a serious accident to the Saghalien near Poulo Condore, some distance from Saigon. A boiler explosion took place, twelve Arab firemen being killed, and five others and a French stoker being seriously injured. In consequence of the accident the speed of the mail steamer was reduced to seven knots. At Saigon the mails were transhipped on board the auxiliary steamer Tamise, which brought them on to Hongkong.—The Government supported by the officials still continue to rush the bills through the Legislative Council. Mr. Whitehead attempted, as a last resource, to delay the third reading of the Military Contribution Ordinance by moving that the bill be read six months hence, but as usual the Unofficials were swamped by the Official vote. In the Committee stage of the Public Service Expenditure Bill, Mr. Whitehead moved his annual amendment to reduce by dlrs 100 the vote on the item, 'Governor and Legislative.' He explains that he took this course to bring before the Coucil the fact that the correspondence and answer of the Secretary of State in reference to the reconstruction of Sanitary Board has not yet been made public. His Excellency the Governor intimated that the Secretary of State's reply had been received by the last mail, and stated the papers were in the hands of the printer.—The Directors of Tung Wah Hospital have had a meeting to reconsider the recommendations of the Governor, as the result of the Commission which sat on the subject as to the appointment of a Chinese trained in Western methods to superintend the Hospital. In consequence of no kaifong people having appeared at the meeting the meeting resolved to postpone deciding the matter.—On Saturday the trial took place of the Hailan (formerly the Activ). The steamer, which sailed under the Danish flag, traded between Hong-kong and Haiphong and early in April last she went ashore in a fog in the island of Hailan. She was sold as a wreck to Messrs. Marty, who patched her up and brought her to Hongkong. Extensive alterations have been made upon her by the Dock Co., and on being launched she was re-named the Hailan.—Mr Musso, the Italian Consul, died yesterday afternoon.—A serious fire took place on the 8th inst., resulting in the death by burning of two Chinese women and a child. Considerable dissatisfaction exists amongst the Members of the Police Force, who are also Members of the Fire Brigade in consequence of the action of Hon. F. H. May, the Captain Superintendent of Police, in regard to the non-attendance of three of the firemen at the fire. The three men were brought before the Superintendent and given the option of the forfeiture of one month's Fire Brigade pay or to appear before the Magistrate on a charge of direlection of duty. The men chose to go before Commander Hastings, the Magistrate, and the result of the trial was that the men were dismissed from the charge. The Captain Superintendent has now issued orders that no member of the Fire Brigade is to be absent from barracks between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., which has caused much discontent amongst the men.

A Paris correspondent writes: The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, Commander of the Russian Cavalry, appears to be taken up with War military business here. He confers with the War Minister, Generals de Boisdeffre, De Saussier, and other notable personages of the French Army. Although the late Grand Duke Nicholas lost, and for the rest of his life, Imperial favour after the war of 1877, his son stands high in the opinion of the present Czar.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few rops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fagrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF JANUARY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature [illegible] and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a smll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the mount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·173	S	1	64·6	45·2	72	...	0·15	—0·37
Sirsa	30·176	Calm	2	64·8	42·2	88	...	0·56	+0·16
Delhi	30·161	W	3	65·2	45·5	72	..	0·71	+0·30
Agra	30·180	NW	4	66·0	45·4	82	...	0·91	+0·65
Cawnpore	30·150	Calm	2	68·2	43·0	86	...	1·49	...
Allahabad	30·154	Calm	2	[illegible]	44·4	86	...	0·25	—0·25
Jhansi	30·182	Calm	1	67·0	46·2	79	...	1·13	+0·88
Jacobabad	30·156	N	3	71·4	43·5	63	..	...	—0·26
Karachi	30·129	ENE	4	78·7	54·4	50	..	...	—0·27
Jeypore	30·204	N	2	68·0	44·2	74	...	1·32	+0·98
Ajmere	30·229	C	1	66·4	[illegible]	89	..	1·80	+1·46
Deesa	30·119	ENE	9	76·6	45·1	59	..	1·39	+1·17
Ahmedabad	30·072	NE	6	77·6	51·7	44	..	0·91	...
Bhuj	30·087	C	16	73·8	53·5	51	...	2·21	+2·11
Rajkot	30·092	ENE	6	77·4	47·0	40	..	1·78	+1·38
Bhavnagar	30·041	NNW	8	76·9	49·3	55	..	...	...
Veraval	30·036	N	6	84·0	53·3	55	...	3·66	...
Neemuch	30·173	NNE	5	68·7	46·9	53	...	1·98	+1·50
Indore	30·139	NE	2	70·8	44·1	58	..	0·56	—0·12
Saugor	30·178	ENE	4	65·2	46·6	74	..	1·33	+0·18
Jubbulpore	30·164	Calm	3	67·0	46·9	79	...	1·06	+0·12
Hoshangabad	30·119	NE	11	70·7	52·8	63	...	0·67	—0·59
Khandwa	30·096	NE	6	76·2	53·1	51	..	0·42	—0·49
Raipur	30·081	ESE	4	78·2	57·3	69	...	1·91	+1·04
Nagpur	30·074	Calm	4	78·2	58·7	50	...	0·71	—0·90
Amraoti	30·070	ENE	6	77·1	58·3	62	..	2·28	+0·87
Akola	30·078	E	5	78·0	54·9	65	..	0·75	—1·05
Surat	30·014	NNE	7	83·5	57·0	55	..	0·79	+0·60
Malegaon	30·061	Calm	4	78·3	53·0	67	..	0·12	—0·93
Bombay	29·989	N	11	81·4	65·1	74	...	0·53	—0·26
Poona	30·031	Calm	5	88·0	55·9	64	...	1·14	—0·45
Ahmednagar	30·031	Calm	6	83·7	56·0	69	..	1·95	...
Aurangabad	30·053	Calm	4	84·3	59·2	75	...	0·15	...
Sholapur	30·014	SE	8	88·2	64·1	64	...	6·76	+4·99
Ratnagiri	29·953	E	4	92·4	66·9	67	...	0·22	—0·40
Belgaum	29·967	SSW	5	86·7	63·0	71	...	1·29	—0·97
Goa	29·955	E	5	90·0	71·0	81	...	0·04	...
Karwar	29·925	E	4	90·2	67·5	80	...	0·03	—2·72
Mangalore	29·938	ESE	2	89·8	71·9	77	...	4·10	+0·53
Calicut	29·911	ENE	7	89·3	74·0	79	...	8·16	+1·77
Cochin	29·910	C	M	93·3	75·6	75	...	7·07	—1·57
Bangalore	30·004	ESE	10	80·7	65·8	90	0·01	5·74	+1·58
Secunderabad	30·007	E	5	86·1	63·0	79	...	1·87	—0·16
Masulipatam	30·002	NNE	9	83·5	70·6	88	...	10·09	+1·96
Bellary	29·997	C	3	80·7	67·2	70	..	2·76	+2·49
Cuddapah	[illegible]	NE	L	87·5	69·6	84	0·07	4·56	—1·30
Madras	29·985	NNE	3	86·5	74·5	91	0·14	[illegible]	+31·73
Coimbatore	29·988	E	4	87·9	72·3	84	...	5·79	+0·82
Trichinopoly	29·958	NE	4	88·5	72·9	91	...	14·17	+6·21
Negapatam	[illegible]	NE	14	83·9	74·9	[illegible]	..	44·29	+15·80
Colombo	29·888	NE	8	91·0	75·0	80	..	31·98	+11·90
Aden	30·006	NE	19	79·3	70·9	79	...	...	—0·73

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Gujarat, Central India and at Lahore, Sirsa, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Bangalore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in very large defect at Allahabad, Neemuch, Saugor and Jubbulpore, and the minimum in similar excess at Bangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cochin, and the lowest 40° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Berar, the Central Provinces, Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Lahore, Sirsa, Ajmere, Indore, Ahmednagar and Cochin. Light showers are reported from Madras and a few drops from Bangalore and Cuddapah. The winds on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon still show a slight tendency to cyclonic circulation, and the weather to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay is probably unsettled. Conditions are only slightly favourable for local showers in Mysore and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By telegraph)

Saturday: The barometer is steady in Burma North-East India and the extreme south peninsula, but has fallen elsewhere; most in the west Punjab. The general distribution of pressure is unchanged and winds are generally similar to those reported in the past two days. Force, however, is rising on the Hills and over the north of the Bay. Pressure remains above normal, except over the peninsula and on the north-west Himalayas. Mean temperature on the whole has risen but the weather still is cooler than usual, except over the peninsula, Burma, Assam and Bengal. Greatest abnormal coolness is over Central India. Over the greater part of the country the weather is fine, but Nellore has received a local fall of three inches of rain and Trincomalee of one inch, while Wellington, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras, Tinnevelly and Chaibassa report a few drops. Snow has fallen lightly on the north-west Himalayas. Conditions are to a certain extent, similar to those reported on the 27th, hence rain appears probable in Rajputana and east Punjab to-morrow and subsequently over the Central Provinces.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co's Cotton circular dated Hongkong Dec 16, says:—

Whatever the tendency of Rupee exchange, and whether the Bombay equivalents at the present level of exchange have been reached or no, holders seeing the current range of values high enough for the purposes of this market—especially so for No. 20 in comparison with English threads of the same count—have been, during the past fortnight, evincing more disposition on their part to quit; but dealers, on the other hand, considering the present level of rates too high for the country requirements, have been only fulfilling immediate orders in hand and not been touching anything beyond that point. This has restricted business to very narrow dimensions during the past fortnight, only about 5,500 bales changing ownership at values in most cases dlr. 1 to dlr. 1 1-2 lower, saving that some spinnings of No. 20 very much in vogue in Tonquin have kept up to their former level, or, at the best, have experienced a rise of dlr. The latter feature has only been marked in:—

		dlrs.
Victoria Gamdevi......	No. 20 sold at	104
Jamshed "Compass"..	,, ,,	103
M. Petit "Pagoda"..	,, ,,	102
Damodur Lakhmidas..	,, ,,	101
Indo-China	,, ,,	100

and these prices, in comparison with dlrs. 100 to 105 current for some time past for English threads of Nos. 24 and 16 under pressure of easiness in American cotton, fairly indicate that the topmost rates as regard Indian Yarn have been reached and that there is hardly any room for further improvement. Nos. 16, 12, and 10 have not had a scrap of a share of any relieving feature, Tonquin, though freely purchasing under the felicity of a bumber rice crop some approved No. 20, has not been taking these counts, and the other markets have not freely met the prices ruling here. Consequently, even after decline of dlr. 1 to 1 1-2 in most cases, total business in all counts has not exceeded 5,500 bales during the past fortnight made up of:—

				dlrs.		dlrs.
2,000	bales of No.	20	sold at	93	to	104
400	,, ,, ,,	16	,,	84	to	91 1-2
750	,, ,, ,,	12	,,	79	to	86
2,300	,, ,, ,,	10	,,	78	to	83
25	,, ,, ,,	8	,,	79	to	80
25	,, ,, ,,	6	,,	69 1-2	to	70

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 10,300 bales and shipments coastwise and Northwards of about 4,000 bales—at 19,000 bales consisting of

5,850 bales of No.	20	6,500 bales of No.	10
5,500 ,, ,,	16	50 ,, ,,	8
950 ,, ,,	12	150 ,, ,,	6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 166 wire and 166 1-2 post.

In Shanghai the expected off-take before the winter closure of the Northern Ports was very much disappointing. Only some sales of No. 16 at a decline of half a tael to one were noticeable as a part of the off-take. Nos. 20 and 10 were decidedly weak, and even a concession of nearly tael 3-4 to 1 could but induce a limited inquiry. No. 20 comparatively was unusually sparingly taken as some Japanese No. 20 was put in the way at easier rates. Sales total 4,000 bales made up of:—

1,000 bales of No.	20	sold at Tls.	72	to	74
1,500 ,, ,,	16	,, ,,	65·50	to	69
1,500 ,, ,,	10	,, ,,	59	to	63·75

leaving about 20,000 bales unsold in stock. Exchange, as on the 11th instant, has been advised at Rs. 229 wire and 229 1-2 post.

From Japan same quotations as last reported, viz. dlrs. 92 for No. 20 and dlrs. 91 for No. 16 have been advised, but the tendency of the market has been for a decline.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows. Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE.—LADY'S and GENT'S BICYCLES, D. P. Tyres. Prices moderate; tuitions free on our own Cycles. DOSSABHOY M. WADIA and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

LANOWLEE, TO LET Paradise Lodge from 15th January, and The River Indrani Lodge from 1st March; beautiful situation: fully furnished. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOLS, Esplanade and Byculla Bridge, will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 6th instant, at 10 A.M.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!!! A Choice Collection of Platedware Articles from Reed and Barton, of New York, all Latest Novelties, well worth Presenting, at CHEAPEST PRICES.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1889.

FOR SALE—CHLORIDE of LIME in cases containing from 4 to 5 cwts. at Rs. 10 per cwt.—Also carbolic Disinfecting Powder, at Rs 11 per cwt. The best disinfectants against the Plague. Apply to NANSEE KHAIRAZ and Co, 52, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—Complete turnout, (Light English built Victoria, newly done up) and BAY ARAB GELDING, (6 years). offers—Address "H. H." care of this office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from—to— November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES and other goods can be EXCHANGED within one month if not approved. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest! ! of Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel, YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynæcology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the PRIVATE SECRETARY and the MILITARY SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 8-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 6th January, 1897, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 15th January, 1897, when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Dated Malabar Point, 2nd January, 1897.

ROYAL ARMS,
TOWN HALL.

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR LORD SANDHURST.

CHEVALIER DE KOUTSKI

The only living Pupil of Beethoven,
FIRST COURT PIANIST
TO THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY,
Will hold a Series of Two Recitals
ON
TUESDAY, JANUARY 12TH,
THURSDAY, JAN. 14TH.

Under his hands the Piano speaks with the full volume of an entire Orchestra and made capable of rendering all the effects for which ordinarily the combination of many instruments is indispensable. "If one could imagine what a Pianist would be if he had all the specialties of Thalberg, Liszt, Chopin, Halle Shan he would have an idea of the Chevalier's style." "Cleverness may be acquired, inspiration never." Chevalier de Koutski is inspired.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage
Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", Trade Mark of KAY, COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insect. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by
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Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
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ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 2.

No telegrams through Reuter, calling for notice in this column, came to hand yesterday owing to the markets having been closed for the New Year holidays; but, on the resumption of business on the London Stock Exchange to-day, Consols have been quoted 1-8th per cent. higher, at 111 15-16; while 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities have advanced 1-16th to £63 5-16, these having been the only changes in financial quotations since those of Thursday, except in the market rates of discount, which declined to-day 3-8ths per cent. on short London Bills, and 1-8th on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 3 1-8, and 3 per cent., respectively. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East have consisted of £70,000 in Silver, and £50,000 in Gold to Bombay; and £30,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta.

The Liverpool and New York Cotton markets have remained closed to-day for the holidays; as also have the London Produce markets.

Locally, the Banks, and the Freight, Stock and Share markets have remained closed. The Wheat and Seeds markets have been nominally open; but no business worth mentioning has been reported in either, and prices may be taken as unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,174 bales.
Gingelly	699 cwt.
Castorseed	641 „
Rice	3,079 „

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 27.

Skinner, Lt, Ms, 2nd S Staff Regt, from Regt Depot, from England.

DECEMBER 31.

Beatson, Surgn-Major, Punjab, A H Qr, from furlough, from England.
Alexander, Lt-Col, 16th B C, off leave, from England.
Doran, Capt, Bengal, The R Irish, proceeds to join, Egyptian Army.
Dwyer, Lt, Bengal, East Surrey, proceeds to join Egyptian Army.

JANUARY 1.

Stewart, Capt, Bo, S Lanc Regt, on duty.

JANUARY 2.

Harrison, Lt, 33rd P I, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Playfair, Capt, Punjab, 1st Hampshire Regt, on leave, from Multan.
Raby, Capt, Ms, R A, on sick leave.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 30.

Watson, Surgn-Lt, Ms, I M S, from leave, to Aurungabad.
Cameron, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Quetta.
Davidson, Capt, Bo, Inspr Gym M and B, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 1.

Dwyer, Lt, Bengal, E Surrey Regt, to join Egyptian Army, to Cairo.
Doran, Capt, Bengal, The R Irish, to join Egyptian Army, to Cairo.

JANUARY 2.

Frizelle, Lt, 10th Bo L I, on duty, to Aden.
Babington, Lieut, Bo, R E, on duty, to Aden.
Stewart, Capt, Bo, S Lanc Regt, to join Egyptian Army, to Cairo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

1. The Drills &c. for the week will be as follows:—

(1.) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day Monday the 4th inst., at 5-15 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head Quarters.

(2.) There will be Company drill for "B" Company in the J. J. Hospital compound at 5 p.m. on Friday the 8th inst. All members are requested to attend.

(3.) There will be drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th

BATTALION PARADE.

(4) Gymkhana end of the parade Ground at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 9th instant, for commanding officer's parade.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at instant. Head Quarters today (Monday) at 6 p.m.

3. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head Quarters for the quarterly inspection under para. 275 Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within a few minutes after receipt.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 a.m. on Tuesday the 5th instant.

Dress.—Drill order, viz: khaki, white helmets and Jack boots.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association at Head quarters, at 6 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 4th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th January 1897.

1. Orderly officer for the week—2nd Lieut Acworth. Next for duty—Lieut Barrow.

2. Orderly Sergeants for the week. No. 1 Company—Sergt. Wilson. Next for duty—Sergt. Pinder. No. 2 Company—Sergt. Marsland. Next for duty—Sergt. Zurhost.

3. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Headquarters on Tuesday and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

4. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon on Wednesday and Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.

5. The Corps will parade on Saturday next on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. The launch will leave the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 o clock as possible.

6. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Tuesday and Friday next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-10 and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay Time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Suakin Jeddah, interrupted.
Cable Mozambique Lourenzo Marquis, interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 3rd January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	... p.m.	...	...
Teheran	...	12	40 p.m.	...	48
Suez	3	1	50 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 3rd January, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	59	..	6
„ Karachi	..	5	..	3
„ Madras	..	6	..	2

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th November, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	81
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,293	2,179	83	9,994
Total for 20 weeks	7,793	3,479	93	10,804
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	490	195	1	624
Per mile of Ry do.	29	11	...	36
Total to corresponding date do.	7,857	2,859	57	10,089

Increase for the week..................Rs.
Do. to date ....

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 2.

10 p.m.	72·0

SUNDAY.—JANUARY 3.

6 a.m.	67·3
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	78·9
4 p.m.	77·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

MACLEOD—At Sea, between Colombo and Aden, Norman Nevile (Phin), third son of M. N. MacLeod, Portarlington, Ireland. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARROLL—December 27, at Shillong, the wife of Surgeon-Captain E. R. W. Carroll, of a son.

HAWKINS—December 22, at Agra, the wife of Lieut G. A. Hawkins, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

LASKEY—December 31, at Madras, the wife of W. W. Laskey, Military Accounts Department, of a daughter.

McPHERSON—December 29, at Barnagore, Mrs. Stewart McPherson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRASER—DRAKE-BROCKMAN—December 28, at Christ Church, Bhagalpur, Bengal, by the Rev. E. H. Cullen, C.M.S., Howard Alan Denholm Fraser, Captain, Royal Engineers, son of the late J. D. Fraser, Esq., J. P., of Tiverton, Devon, to Edith Mary (Dollie), elder daughter of William Drake-Brockman, Esq., of Cheriton, West Dulwich, London.

WINDSOR—ASHTON—December 10, at Lewisham Congregational Church, by Rev. Morlais Jones, John Windsor, I. C. S., to Maud Reynolds, youngest daughter of Ralph S. Ashton, Esq., of Lee, Kent.

DEATHS.

DURRANS—December 27, at Allahabad, from concussion of the brain, resulting from the effects of a fall off his Engine, George Arthur Durrans, Driver, East Indian Railway, aged 27 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1897.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR has given his experiences as a soldier and administrator during "Forty-One Years in India" in two handsome volumes just published by Bentley and Sons, London. In a modest preface the writer tells us that he and his father, General Sir Abraham Roberts, spent between them nearly ninety years in India, and it is his desire to tell his countrymen about India as his father knew it, and as he himself found it and left it, and of the many and various aspects under which he has known it. He landed in Calcutta on the 1st April, 1852, and the next day reported himself at the head-quarters of the Bengal Artillery at Dum-Dum. He was appointed to a Native Field Battery and quartered at Fort William, which was then highly insanitary. The death-rate of the army was sixty-nine per thousand during the fifty-seven years preceding the Mutiny—an appalling mortality, which was enquired into by a Royal Commission in the year 1864. The report expressed a hope that by proper measures the death-rate might be reduced to twenty per thousand. Since 1882, it has never risen to seventeen per thousand—a clear proof that Western sanitary science can accomplish a good deal to improve the conditions affecting health and life in India. At that time Calcutta was a dreary place, dimly lighted by smoking oil lamps; the palanquin was in general use. His father was at the time in command at Lahore; but even the old friends to whom he wrote took no notice of the young subaltern. There was no prospect of promotion. Nearly every officer in the Bengal Artillery had spent seventeen years as a subaltern. The same stagnation prevailed in every branch of the army. Seniority was the one rule; Generals of Brigade were seventy years of age, Colonels sixty, and Captains fifty. The future Commander-in-Chief became desperately home-sick, and felt quite certain that he could never be happy in India. Forty years ago an officer could only have one year's leave, except on medical certificate, during the whole of his service, and he had to be ten years in the country before leave could be taken. The young officer felt wholly cut off from home and family, and the feeling of loneliness often became almost considerable. All this has been changed, the young officer being now able to look forward to a rapid and easy return to England and his friends in the near future. In the fifties there was no going to the hills; the weary months dragged on, so that to young Roberts his first four months in India seemed like four years. His joy was great when he heard that his father had been appointed to the Peshawar command. He was soon ordered to proceed thither. Early in August he left Dum-Dum; early in November he had achieved the six hundred miles' journey to Peshawar. He had not seen his father since he was twelve years old, and was at first shy in his presence. But the feeling wore off, and the General, then a comparatively young officer of sixty-seven, gave him much information touching Afghan ways and customs. This was of great use to him subsequently when commanding an Army in that country. Sir Abraham Roberts was strongly in favour of maintaining friendly relations with Afghanistan. He withstood the clamour of the younger officers for a second war with Dost Mahommed. He kept up a friendly correspondence with that ruler and materially influenced the policy of Government towards Afghanistan. He was satisfied that, by friendly relations with the Amir, the necessity of maintaining strong garrisons on that side would be obviated, and he wrote to that effect to the Secretary to the Government of India. Lord Dalhousie fortunately approved of his proposals, and they were carried out by his successors, with the result that in the Mutiny "Afghanistan stood aloof instead of, as might have been the case, turning the scale against us." Lord Roberts affirms that, had it not been for the alliance with Dost Mohammed, initiated by his father, and the loyalty of that Prince to his engagements, we should have assuredly lost the Punjab; Delhi could never have been taken; "in fact, I do not know how any part of the country north of Bengal could have been saved." The Afghans did not understand Dost Mohammed's attitude; during the Mutiny the Sirdars frequently came, and throwing their turbans at his feet prayed him to seize the opportunity and destroy the infidels: "Take advantage of their weakness and recover Peshawar!"

Young Roberts was still at Peshawar when, in the early months of 1857, rumours were first heard of chupatties being sent from hand to hand throughout the country, apparently to prepare people for some coming event. There were symptoms of unrest and disaffection among the sepoys. It became necessary to disband two regiments for insubordination. The sepoys at the Schools of Musketry objected to use the cartridges served out for the Enfield rifles, alleging that they were greased with cow's fat and lard, the one being pollution to Hindus and the other to Mussulmans. These symptoms passed unheeded; no one believed that a general Mutiny was imminent, the officers having an implicit faith in the fidelity of their men. Everyone was thunderstruck when a telegraph signaller rushed into the mess at Peshawar with a telegram from Delhi "To all stations in the Punjab" telling of the revolt at Meerut, and of the arrival of some of the troopers at Delhi, where the native regiments had joined the mutineers. There were 5,000 native and 2,000 British troops at Peshawar. As the former might be joined by the 50,000 inhabitants of Peshawar, by the whole population of the valley, and the border tribes, it was of the first necessity to keep the news secret. Edwardes and Nicholson sent to the post office and seized all the native letters. Seditious papers showed that every regiment was implicated and ready to rise. The letters showed that the sepoys really believed that it was the intention of the Government to destroy their caste, and that the greased cartridges were a means to that end. The excitement among the troops and the fear that their caste was to be purposely destroyed, were largely the work of agitators, but the belief that the cartridges were greased with tallow and lard was well founded, though the fact has only recently been placed beyond doubt. The emergency was met with decision and promptitude. It was decided to invite the chiefs and people to support the Government against the mutineers, to scatter the Hindustani regiments so as to prevent combination, and to form a moveable column under Neville Chamberlain to put down open mutiny wherever it showed its head. Young Roberts to his great delight was taken by the young Brigadier as his staff officer—"the most wonderful piece of good fortune that could have come to me." Nearly all the officers who then came to the front were little over thirty years of age.

We can only refer to the animated chapters which detail the personal experiences of Roberts in that exciting time. They are full of interest, and will be as widely read as the chapters in the second volume which deal with the operations in Afghanistan and the march to Kandahar. The questions discussed in the thirtieth and the thirty-first chapters, What brought about the mutiny? Is there any chance of a similar rising again? are on a different plane. They prove that Lord Roberts is not only a soldier and a man of action, but a keen and impartial observer who can speak out when occasion demands it with an admirable candour. The causes which brought about the mutiny he holds to have been many, and some of them of such long standing that it is difficult to indicate them briefly. In the first place, a generation had grown up that remembered nothing of the long period of anarchy and oppression which had made Mussulmans and Hindus acquiesce in British supremacy as a deliverance from intolerable evils. The new generation were ever ready to attribute their real or fancied troubles to their foreign rulers. The Mahomedans looked back on the days of the Moghul Empire, and forgot that the Mahrattas had completely ruined its power. The Hindus remembering that they had overthrown that raj thought that they might be equally successful in destroying British rule. Lord Roberts does not concur in the view that the mutiny was entirely a sepoy revolt. He holds that it would never have taken place if there had not been a general feeling of discontent throughout the part of the country in which the Hindustanis were recruited. The discontent was caused in large measure by the introduction of necessary reforms—the abolition of suttee and infanticide; the introduction of Western education, especially the movement for female education; the making of railways, which seemed to aim a blow at castes by a system of travelling which made it necessary for high and low to travel together. All these things alarmed and disgusted the Brahmans, who conceived that their influence was menaced. They believed that their power would be destroyed if they did not devise means to overthrow the Government. They took umbrage also at the activity of the missionaries, in which they found a means of poisoning the minds of the people with tales of the determination of the Government to force Christianity on them. In the gaols the food was prepared for the prisoners by men of the same or higher caste; the people were told that the food was prepared by low caste people in order to defile and degrade the prisoners. The greased cartridges presented a ready means of working at once on the mind of the Hindu and Mussulman sepoys. Lord Roberts says frankly that it has been clearly established by Mr. Forrest's researches in the archives that the cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The officers—never dreaming that a Government department could be guilty of such folly—declared in good faith that the allegation was false. The native regiments in Calcutta had no difficulty in ascertaining the truth from the low caste Hindus employed in making the cartridges in Fort William. The fact and the denial were taken to be a clear proof of a design on the part of the Government and the officers to destroy caste, and compel the army to embrace Christianity. Lord Dalhousie's policy of strictly enforcing the doctrine of lapse in the absence of direct heirs, and the annexation of numerous Native States—including Oude, where the Hindustani regiments were largely recruited—made every Prince and Chief in India feel that his turn might come next. This feeling was universal and gave the malcontents and the agitators influential support. The mass of the ryots, forgetting how they had been plundered in former years, bitterly resented the selling up of their farms to meet the claims of the Government, and worse still, to satisfy the excessive claims of extortionate money lenders. All these elements of unrest and disaffection made the mutiny possible. The laxity of discipline, the increase of the strength of the native army to 257,000 men, while the British force was reduced to 36,000 to meet the exigencies of the Crimean and Persian wars, gave the opportunity. With regard to the question whether another mutiny is possible, Lord Roberts gives a guarded answer which requires separate consideration.

THE timely rain which has fallen in the Punjab has, we hope, relieved all fears of real scarcity there. The large areas which have been sown will bear successful crops, and on this rain some late barley, and even gram in some places, is now being sown. So far indeed, except in particular districts, the Zemindars have by no means suffered. If their crops have been short, they have, nevertheless, been more than recouped in the high prices commanded by their produce. No doubt they have suffered in their cattle. That is to say, the weakly and comparatively worthless stock has been weeded out, and even good cattle have been selling cheap. Now, however, grass will become plentiful, and the cattle, which even now are not remarkably low in condition, will thrive and grow fat. Of course there are the Punjab districts in the dry zone, such as Hissar, Sirsa, Montgomery, in which cultivation is always very uncertain, and which in a season like the present lie bare and desert. But these are known and accepted conditions of the agriculturist's life in such districts. His revenue is assessed with regard thereto, and his arrangements are always made for such a state of things. It is to such districts that the canal schemes of the Government are directed, although, as explained in previous articles, mistakes in the construction of the great canals, and financial exigencies arising from the cost of those mistakes, have caused the irrigation to be diverted before reaching the dry zone which chiefly needs it. But in a dry year like this that irrigation has been of priceless benefit even in the zone which can generally do without it. No one, seeing the vast areas under crop from canal irrigation, could seriously talk of a famine in the Punjab; and besides the canal tracts, there are great areas of cultivation on wells and on the lands saturated by overflow of hill streams. To all of these the rain has been a godsend. The irrigation, by canal, well, or flood, has sufficed for the ploughing, and the sowing of areas vastly larger could be successfully cropped without the aid of winter rain. A very large proportion of the sown land would have failed of harvest but for the welcome downpour which has rendered the face of the country green and smiling. It must not be supposed, however, that the necessity for relief-works is hereby removed. The relief works are needed, not by the landed peasantry, but by the labouring classes of the towns and the country. Till the harvest calls off the agricultural labourers, the *Kamins*, to assist the peasantry in getting it in, and in preparing the land for the autumn crops, they need the means of earning wages and must remain upon the relief-works. Those of the towns similarly need such help till the harvest brings down prices to normal rates. These are now falling, of course, with the rain, but must remain high till the spring crops are got in.

THE rinderpest has made its appearance at Chitral, which is not now outside the Indian frontier. It is also in South Africa, where having devastated Rhodesia it is now threatening the prosperity of Cape Colony. A visitation of rinderpest in this country would be scarcely less calamitous, for it would certainly be more widespread than the plague in all its terrors. An institution for scientific research would at once proceed to study the nature of that dire disease with a view to devising some more effective and less barbarous method of dealing with it than slaughter of all the cattle in every district it visits. That rough and ready remedy cost Rhodesia a civil war; it is expected to cost Cape Colony a million of money. How many crores should the rinderpest cost India? What would the rinderpest cost Bombay whose mills are dependent on the bullock-cart for their cotton and the steamers for their cargoes? It would not be amiss to study while there is yet time the means of combating that plague before it makes its appearance amongst us.

IT has been considered prudent on account of the present condition of the city to delay the re-opening of the Free General Assembly's Institution from Tuesday, the 5th January, till Monday, the 25th January.

IN consequence of the refusal of the Director of Public Instruction to sanction in the case of the Government College the recommendation made by the Principals of the Arts Colleges in Bombay to postpone the re-opening of the Colleges to the 1st of February, Wilson College and St. Xavier's College will re-open all their classes on Tuesday, the 5th January as usual.

THE special resolutions changing the title of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, to that of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and increasing the subscribed capital to forty lakhs of rupees were duly passed and confirmed on the 31st ultimo. The entire new issue has been subscribed.

LORD BRUCE and the Hon'ble R. Bruce, sons of his Excellency the Viceroy, in company of their tutor, Mr. Cole, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Calcutta, via Allahabad, by the Jubulpore mail train, *en route* to Europe. On alighting at the Victoria Terminus, they were met by Captain Pole, Secretary to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, who drove them to the latter's bungalow at the Government Dockyard, where they temporarily put up. About 1 o'clock they proceeded to the Apollo Bunder, and went on board the mail steamer in a Government steam-launch. Amongst the other passengers by the same steamer was Major-General V. Arnott.

IN his report on the Bombay Line of Japanese steamers the Chairman of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the other day, said:—The service on this line has been maintained, and as the movement of cotton was very active during June and July, two or three extra steamers were put on, these vessels not being required elsewhere, or having been chartered for the purpose. When the service was opened in 1893, the Company found itself exposed to strong competition from a combination between the P. and O. Company, the German Lloyds, and an Italian Company, so that considerable hardship was experienced. But owing to the firm support received from the Union Spinners and also to the alliance with Messrs. Tata, Sons, and Company, as well as to the judicious means employed for meeting this rivalry, the Company was able to hold its ground against the combined forces of the league. After a time, both parties became convinced of the disadvantages of competition, and at last, after mutual conferences, the struggle was discontinued from July of the present year. On Aug. 26th, the Department of Communications issued a notification with respect to the line (the gist of the notification was given in these columns at the time). According to the notification, the service might be reduced to one steamer per calendar month, but the Company, having accepted the trust, is determined to keep up the original arrangement by sending one ship every four weeks.

THE wealth of the great brewers and distillers does not appear to have been materially affected by the labours of the temperance party. The immense amount of the personalty of the late Sir Charles Booth, which has been declared at nearly two millions sterling, helps to prove that the prosperity of the trade is as great as when Dr. Johnson made arrangements for the sale of Mr. Thrale's brewery. The "potentialities of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice" still seem within the reach of the manufacturer of beer or spirits. Although the amount of Sir Charles Booth's fortune was so great, it was largely exceeded by that of Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, the Liverpool brewer, whose personalty was declared three years ago at £2,876,781. Other large fortunes of recent years which may be mentioned in the same connection are those of Sir Gilbert Greenall, of Warrington, who died in 1894, leaving £1,018,375; Mr Robert Courage, the Godalming brewer, who, dying in 1893, was worth £861,568; and Mr Henry Page, the maltster, of Ware, whose personalty was declared in 1894 at £1,018,375.

SOME rearrangement of terms between the National Liberal Club Buildings Company and the Club Committee—necessarily in their detail confidential for the present—are said to involve the separation of the Gladstone Library from the Club management. The Liberary would remain in its present room, and would, of course, still be open to all members; but it would be held on a seperate tenancy, and would be vested in trustees. The resolutions, embodying this proposal among others, have already been passed by what is known as the Joint Committee, and have been adopted by the Directors of the National Liberal Club Buildings Company, and they are to be considered by the General Committee of the Club. This much about the new scheme has been communicated by a correspondent who expresses very strong views upon the subject. Certainly the general membership, as a correspondent holds, is deeply interested in the Gladstone Library, not only from the circumstances of its origin, but because it is recognised to be one of the Club's main attractions as a political institution. Perhaps their is no thought of anything more than a nominal separation of the library, but it is hoped rhe Committte will sanction by their authority a proposal to divorce the Club from its library in any sense without first taking the Club into its confidence and ascertaining the general sentiment regarding that part of the scheme.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE "STANDARD" ON THE FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The *Standard* deprecates the opening of an Indian Famine Fund in London, but says let us be ready to help when the call comes, and meanwhile repose faith in Lord Elgin, and leave the National Congress to irresponsible and useless expostulation.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR.

Prince Christian Victor has been promoted to the rank of Major for services rendered in the Ashanti Expedition.

M. NELIDOFF AND THE SULTAN.

The attitude of M. Nelidoff towards the Sultan is at present markedly resolute, and he has insisted on an official denial of the report published that he was present at the *Selamlik*.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 1.

The Tsar has sent a hearty New Year's telegram to President Faure.

THE ARMENIAN IMMIGRANTS.

The Tsar has authorised collecting throughout the Empire on behalf of the Armenian immigrants.

PRESIDENT FAURE AND THE CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

President Faure in receiving the Corps Diplomatique, to-day, dwelt upon the excellent relations existing between France and all nations whose ardent desire was to concert union for the security of the world's peace.

PRESIDENT FAURE AND THE TSAR.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

President Faure has sent a cordial reply, to the Tsar's New Year's greeting.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

JAN. 2.

Advices from the Philippines state that a great battle has been fought at Bulalan, in which the insurgents were defeated with a loss of 1,100 killed. The Spanish loss was 90 killed.

THE GOLD CURRENCY SCHEME IN RUSSIA.

The statement made by the "Daily Telegraph's" St. Petersburg correspondent that M. Witte's scheme for a Russian Gold Currency had been shelved, is positively denied.

COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

It is officially announced that Sir Charles Bruce, at present Governor of the Windward Islands, has been appointed Governor of Mauritius, whilst Sir Hubert Jerningham goes from Mauritius to Trinidad as Governor.

BANK FAILURES IN THE WESTERN STATES OF AMERICA.

Continual local bank failures are taking place in the Western States of America. Two bank managers have already committed suicide.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT KRUGER ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

PRETORIA, JAN. 2.

Judge Jorrisen in his address to President Kruger on New Year's Day bitterly complained of the ovations now being made at the Cape in honor of "the criminal highwayman, Mr. Cecil Rhodes." The Judge said that he (Mr. Rhodes) was being feted not only as the hero of to-day, but of to-morrow, and he expressed fears as to the future.

The President, who was deeply moved, refrained from replying.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The transport Britannia has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel, with the homeward mails of the 26th December, arrived here at 6 p.m., to-day.

THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

The Tenth Session of the National Social Conference was held, yesterday, in the Congress pendal, Beadon Square, Baboo Norendro Nath Sen occupied the chair. In opening the proceedings he said, that the object of this Conference was more to educate public opinion in all problems of social reform than anything else. He hoped that the deliberations of the Conference would be conducted with as much moderation, forbearance and wisdom, as possible, and that no want of harmony would disturb their proceedings. [illegible]ial reform was not meant for the liberal f[illegible], but for the backward many. R[illegible]tions were then passed in favour of the [illegible]er spread of female education; the proper [illegible]ministration of religious endowments; temperance; promotion of friendly feeling between the different races of India; the reduction of marriage expenses; the non-desirability of excommunicating persons who undertake distant sea voyages; discouraging of child-marriage; desirability of providing for religious and moral education; denunciation of polygamy and kulinism encouragement; widow remarriage and the elevation of the pariahs. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Conference came to a close.

CALCUTTA RACES.

In the Grand National, Muscovite cantered in 30 lengths ahead, but was unfortunately disqualified for jumping the wrong wing of a hurdle. The race was therefore awarded to Wanderer, Stanley coming second, and Mon Ami third. The following are the details of the races:—

PONY STEEPLECHASE.

Fraser's Irma	1
Warner's Rough Diamond	2
Maharaja of Patiala's Garryowen	3

TRIAL CHASE STAKES.

S. Ferry and Sons' Sultan	1
Eastward's Security	2
Captain Firman's Picaroon	3

INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.

Maharaja of Patiala's Wanderer	1
[illegible]een's Stanley	2
[illegible]lasscock's Mon Ami	3

GRANVILLE STAKES.

Major Smith Darrien's Laureate	1
Gerald's Grisette	2

Only two ran.

TOLLYGUNGE STAKES.

Rodocanachi's Chiffon	1
Dudley's Redlock	2
Gardner's Lily Walker	3

STEEPLECHASE MEETING.

The Tollygunge Steeplechase meeting opened yesterday, the most important event on the card being the Indian.

THE LATE CONGRESS SESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The Reception Committee of the session of the Indian National Congress, which has just concluded, have received contributions of nearly Rs. 50,000, especially from the mofussil Committees, which indicates a wider dispersion of the agitation. Several zemindars have also subcribed handsomely, and not only all the expenses of the session here will be defrayed, but the debt of the Bengal Branch to the British Congress Committee will be completely met.

PARTITION OF ESTATES IN BENGAL.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Finucane, in moving that the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Partition of Estates be referred to a Select Committe, stated that the object of the Bill was to shorten, simplify, and cheapen the procedure for effecting the partition of estates; secondary object being to impose a higher limit than that now imposed on the partibility of estates. The great preponderance of the opinion of revenue officers was that the limit of Rs. 100 was not too high, but the judges of the High Court thought that a higher limit than that now in force ought to be imposed, and that Rs. 100 was too high. In deference to their opinion, no objection would be offered to a reduction of the limit proposed in the bill, which was Rs. 100.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

Two days' cricket match between Allahabad and Calcutta ended yesterday in a draw. The scores were Allahabad, first innings, 170, of which Douglas made 62 and Major Wintour 54; the second innings, 201 for three wickets (innings declared closed). Towards this total Lieutenant-Colonel Ridley contributed 114.

Calcutta's scores were:—First innings, 197; Curtis making 69 and Lieutenant Thomson 68. Second innings, 78 for three wickets.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER CASE.

Gauschitz alias Harman, who is charged with the murder of Hoffland on Christmas day, and who was arrested in Bombay the other day, was brought up yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The landlord of the house where the deceased and accused were living said that on Christmas day he saw the two men fighting. Accused drew a revolver from his pocket, and fired two shots. Hoffland, fell back dead. Constable Favel, of Bombay, who arrested the prisoner in Bombay, and brought him to Calcutta, also gave evidence, and the accused was remanded to jail until the 6th instant.

APPOINTMENTS.

POONA, JAN. 3.

Major Blomfield, Lancashire Fusiliers, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff of the Bombay Command, vice Colonel Hilliard, and posted to Bombay District.

Major Triscott, Royal Artillery, is appointed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, in place of Major Blomfield.

CELEBRATION OF THE MOOLTAN DAY.

The annual sports of the 19th Bombay Infantry, celebrating the Mooltan Day, in which this Regiment took part, came off yesterday before a large gathering of spectators. Colonel Phillips and officers were "At Home." Mrs. Sartorious distributed prizes.

In the evening the Native Officers gave a dancing party, at which nearly all the Native Officers of the Regiments, besides several officers and ladies, were present.

PRAYERS FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, JAN. 1.

At Sir Dinshaji Petit Baronet's suggestion, public prayers were offered, this afternoon, at the Hormuji Manekji Bhumgara's fire temple, under the guidance of Dastur Khurshedji, by the Parsee community here, for the eradication of the plague prevailing in Bombay, and to aver the threatened famine in India. After the Jasan ceremony, the fire temple was illuminated in the evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Manora left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 2.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Australia left here for Aden, at 5 p.m., on the 31st December.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Rohilla, left here, at 7 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m. on Tuesday next.

COLOMBO, JAN. 3.

French mailsteamers Salazie, from China, and Eridan from Calcutta, arrived.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN A. A. J. JOHNSTONE, 5th Punjab Infantry, D. A. Q. M. G., Intelligence Branch, proceeds home on one year's leave.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. H. PRENDERGAST, Commanding the Southern District, is permitted to reside out of India from 1st January next.

THE services of Captain G. H. Weller, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant H. M. Allen, 5th P. C., are placed at the disposal of the Remount Department for duty during the winter months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. C. BURTON, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Punjab Command, vice E. G. Barrow, proceeding on a years's leave home.

THE following appointments have been made:—4th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant T. A. R. Oldfield, on restoration from the Staff Pay List, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 24th Bombay Infantry.—Major W. G. Alban from 26th Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating 2nd-in Command, vice Tulloch, transferred to 26th, Bombay Infantry. 26th Bombay Infantry.—Major J. W. G. Tulloch from 24th Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Commandant, vice Bayly, vacated on appointment to the Staff. 31st Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant H. J. de B. Barnett, from 29th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Basevi, seconded for Burma Military Police. 18th B. I.—Lieutenants E. V. Martin and J. K. Condon, Wing Officers, to be Adjutant and Quartermaster respectively.

CHEVALIER DE KOUTSKI'S CONCERTS

THE appearance upon a concert platform in Bombay of the Chevalier de Koutski, at the Town Hall, on January 12 and 14 next, will, to those who have read or heard of the career of this great pianist, be an event of no small interest. The opportunity of listening to one reputed to be the only surviving pupil of Beethoven may not again be accorded to us. In spite of the fact that the Chevalier is now his 80th year, he has the reputation of being a pianist of marvellous technique, magnetism, and nervous energy still. We are informed that for forty years he enjoys the distinguished position of Court pianist to the Emperor of Germany, holds the degree of Doctor of Music at Koenigsbery, besides innumerable decorations, and has appeared before royalty at nearly every European Court. Amongst the items will be the "Moonlight Louata," and much interest must be attached to this particular number, as the Chevalier has studied it under the great master Beethoven himself. The Chevalier will also contribute some of his own compositions, amongst them his "Reveil du Lion" (awakening of the lion). The recitals will be interspersed by instrumental and vocal numbers, contributed by local talents.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SHIPS BOATS' RACES.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed, at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday:—

Name of Boats.	Hdc M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M's	Ss
Dockyard Cutter	8·54	Mr A Monk	5	21	12
Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Lt L H Richardson, RN	5	24	50
Afghan's Gig	10·41	Capt Barton	5	31	20
R A Cutter	17·49	Capt S J Chamier, RA	5	46	0
YACHTS, 3-45 P.M.					
Kismet	Scr	Mr E Comber	5	12	52
Eileen	10·41	Lt R St J Gillespie, R E	5	17	51
Janetta	7 7	The Officers, R E	5	19	32
Isca	7 7	Capt W F Potts	5	29	41
Red Rose	7 7	Capt J Hext, R N	5	30	15
Mannikin	12·28	Lieut W L Cary, R A	5	31	18

Wind moderate, fresh at times, N.-W. to N.-N.-W Course No. 1.

1st prize won by Eileen and Dockyard Cutter: and 2nd prize won by Janetta and Afghan's Gig.

THE STRIKE ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SERIOUS INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC.

STUBBORN ATTITUDE OF THE MEN.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AS GUARDS.

THE strike of guards and brakesmen employed on the G. I. P. line, which took place on Friday night, has been continued to the very serious dislocation of traffic. The cause of the strike need not be further explained, since the petition the men have addressed the Board of Directors, as already published in these columns, gives a full idea of their grievances. The strike was remarkably well organised, the blow being struck at all centres simultaneously. Telegrams were sent a short time beforehand, through the Government office, to the various centres in the following enigmatical terms: "Ball opens 21 o'clock 1st January." In reply to this telegram messages were received in Bombay from the stations mentioned "Ball firm," some of them adding "Ticket-collectors staunch."

The inconvenience caused on Friday night by the strike was intensified on Saturday and yesterday. Only two mail trains arrived from Poona at a later hour than usual on Saturday; and one passenger train was despatched to that city in the morning. The crush on the railway line has considerably abated, causing much annoyance to railway travellers generally. It is hard to predict when the strikers will return to work. Their number is estimated at about 600; and the strike has extended all along the line. They insist that their grievance regarding batta should be first redressed. Their attitude may be judged from what took place at a meeting of the staff of the Traffic Department held on Saturday, at the residence of a member at Byculla. The room was densely crowded and greatest enthusiasm prevailed. There were also members of the Locomotive Department, who are also said to be in sympathy with the action of those who have come out on strike. The proceedings of the meeting were orderly, and there was nothing unusual in them, though some of the members seemed to be in excited mood. The following resolutions were passed:—(1) "That the driver, Mr. Peplow (who acted as guard) should be treated with ignominy;" (2) "That those who undertook the duties of those guards, who had refused their names, be sent to the different districts for remembrance;" (3) "That the names of all those of the Locomotive Department, who took up the traffic duties, be sent to all districts;" (4) "That we, as a body, refuse to recontinue our duties, unless the men of the Locomotive Department, who have refused to undertake traffic duties, be exempted from any punishment." A deputation awaits the arrival of the mail steamer to meet Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, who returns from leave by the s. s. Shannon, which is expected on Monday next.

THE INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO COME TO A SETTLEMENT.

The strike of the guards has greatly dislocated the traffic, and, if it lasts any longer, the results will be serious. Indeed, already the running of goods trains has had to be entirely suspended. The Ghaut guards are for the present remaining at work. Yesterday several local trains had to be cancelled, and the Poona passenger train also did not run. As the offices in Bombay open to-day after the holidays, many people will be returning to the city, and, unless the trains are running at the right times, serious inconvenience will be caused. The guards have resolved not to return to duty, except on certain terms. They demand that none of those who have participated in the strike should be punished, and that double batta hitherto drawn by them from January to June every year should be continued. They also require that the good conduct allowance should not be dealt with, and that the increase to which they are entitled and which is refused to them should be forthwith sanctioned. They also require that the compensation allowance sanctioned by the Board be granted to the Traffic Department on the same scale as to the men in the Locomotive Department, and that the Provident Fund should be placed on a similar footing to that on the E.-I. Railway, and that they should not be docked for the time they are on strike.

Mr. Barnett, the Agent of the line, came down to Bombay from Lanowli on Saturday evening and met a deputation of the men, who were accompanied by Mr. Cragie, their solicitor. Mr. Little, solicitor, and Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent of Police, were present, both these gentlemen having promised, on finding themselves stranded at Lanowli, that they would see the Agent if only a train took them back to Bombay. After some conversation, Mr. Barnett set down writing an undertaking to re-allow the double batta to men on night duty if they returned to work, pending the receipt of the sanction of the Home Board. He also undertook the strikers should be reinstated without their good conduct sheets being marked. The men asked that these promises should be unconditional, but Mr. Barnett said he was only a servant and could not bind the Home Board. The men then asked for the other concessions named above, but Mr. Barnett replied that these opened up entirely different questions to those which led to the strike, and that they must be inquired into later on. The men thereupon said they would not consent to these terms, and would remain out. Their action has been greatly criticised, and it is felt in every quarter that it will tend to alienate the sympathies of the officers and men in other departments. The men had another conference with the Agent on Sunday, but matters were advanced very little further. They insist the terms being sanctioned by the Home Board before resuming work, as they say they cannot trust the local management.

The Calcutta mail train instead of arriving at 6 a.m. did not come in until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It had been detained at Igatpuri many hours for lack of guards, and ultimately two heads of department, Mr. Gore Brown and Mr. Trevethick, who were returning from camp, undertook the duty. Passengers by the train stated that these amateur guards, did their work extremely well, and that a fairly quick run was made from Igatpuri. Only a few of the local trains were seen and goods traffic was stopped. A number of native porters at Byculla station were warned for duty as guards, but they refused to go, on the ground that they would be trashed to death by the men on strike on reaching their up-country destinations. The mail trains were hours late in arriving at Victoria Terminus.

LATEST NEWS.

A SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

THE STRIKE AT AN END.

WORK RESUMED.

ABOUT half-past 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. Barnett, the Agent, called the strikers in his office, and asked them to resume work. The men replied that they would consider the matter and would give their reply at 2 o'clock. At the appointed hour a deputation of the guards waited upon the Agent at the offices. They again put forward their demands, which the Agent refused to accept, saying that he had no power to do so. The strikers strongly censured the action of the Acting General Traffic Manager, with regard to the reduction made by him in their batta, which was the main reason for the strike. They related their grievances in strong terms. The Agent stated that he would give a reply at 10 o'clock last night, and the deputation withdrew. At the appointed hour the deputation again waited upon the Agent at his bungalow on Malabar Hill. The men in the beginning insisted that Messrs. Trevethick and Gore-Brown should be allowed to be present. The Agent told them that he did not see the necessity, and, if there was any point for them to be determined, he would put it before them. The deputation, however, unanimously said that these two gentlemen should be present at the meeting, and Mr. Barnett eventually acceded to their wishes. After a long consultation, the Agent is said to have granted all the terms proposed by the guards, and the latter promised to resume work. The members of the deputation arrived at the Victoria Terminus at 11-30 p.m., and informed their comrades, who had been waiting outside the station to know the result of the meeting, that the matter was settled. All the guards thereupon resumed work at 12 p.m. (Railway time). Telegrams were at once sent by the strikers to their comrades at the different stations, that they resumed duty.

RESUMPTION OF TRAFFIC.

The matter having been brought to a satisfactory settlement, a special train was run from the Victoria Terminus at 1 o'clock, this morning, for the passengers, who had collected at the station. The traffic will be resumed to-day, and all the trains will run as usual.

About a couple of hours before the strikers resumed their work, a telegram was received by the Railway authorities from Igatpuri station, stating that Bengal and Nagpore Railway guards had struck work, and that they were intimidating the other guards. The telegram further stated that the drivers had refused to work automatic trains, unless such trains were worked by competent guards, and that the down Jubbulpore mail, which left Bombay on the previous night, had been detained at Igatpuri for eight hours as no guards were available, and that the passengers were loud in their complaint, as no provision was avaialble. The train proceeded towards Bhushawal after a detention of eight hours, being worked by Messrs. Reddington and Kail, assistant station-masters of Igatpuri.

On the receipt of the above telegram, Mr. Renison, the Acting Superintendent of Police, left for Igatpuri in charge of the Jubbulpore mail, to make inquiries into the matter. However, as the strikers have already wired to all the stations telling their comrades to resume duty, the trouble wouldend.

THE STRIKE AT POONA.

POONA, JAN. 3.

The guards' strike continues here. The mail came in this morning, worked by Parsee guards from the B. B. and C. I., who, however, refused to go further. The train was taken as far as Sholapur by a driver from Dhond and Munmar train acting as guard. The mail was despatched last night, and one passenger mail will go to-night, but no other trains are expected. The mixed train has gone on to Raichore. Poona station is empty and deserted, and plenty of perishable goods await passage to Bombay. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, was a passenger by the train which arrived yesterday afternoon. He listened to the complaint of the men, and offered to see Mr. Barnett, the Agent, at Khandalla. Latest advices state that Mr. Barnett has left Khandalla, and proceeded to Bombay. Mr. Little subsequently telegraphed that Mr. Barnett has proposed to stop the new rules temporarily till they heard from the Home Board.

THE STRIKE AT NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent, wiring on Saturday, says:—Great commotion prevails amongst the G. I. P. Railway guards who struck work last night. The passenger trains were worked by the Loco. staff. Goods trains are stopped and the men have joined in the general strike all over the line. Meetings were held at various stations over the line. The guards have determined to have their grievances redressed. This related to the double batta reduction. The G. I. P. has asked help of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and help has been promised, though the guards of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway are reluctant. The Agent ignores the cause of the strike. The guards are staunch, and declare they will not work until they learn from their advocate a favourable reply. The District Traffic Superintendent wired to the police to prosecute the strikers, but the police refused, the offence being a non-cognisable one. The guards were asked in vain to surrender. Public sympathy is with the guards. The Bombay passenger train arrived three hours late at Bhusawal. The stationmaster worked up to Nagpur.

SUNDAY.

Strike continues firmly. The passenger and mail trains arrive from 6 to 10 hours later. The post office deliveries are irregular. Trains are worked by superior officers and Loco. men—men unacquainted with the work, porters and muccadams. The down mixed train between Bhusawal and Budnera has been cancelled, also the goods. Igatpuri yard is blocked with traffic. Work is congested. Mr. Swan begged an interview with the guards, and was referred to their solicitor. It is rumoured that the Agent has wired to the Home Board and is waiting their decision. The solicitor assures them that favourable terms will be proposed. Public sympathy continues with the men, and hopes are entertained that an amicable settlement will be speedily come to. Mr. Conder's absence is deplored. Great inconvenience is experienced by the public travelling.

THE DETERMINED ATTITUDE OF THE GUARDS.

STATE OF AFFAIRS UP-COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, JAN. 3.

THIS hill station is just now a good centre from which to obtain an idea of the grave inconvenience caused to passengers by the strike among the guards of the G. I. P. Railway, and also to gather a knowledge of the feeling not only of the guards themselves, but also of their comrades in other departments of the service. Besides being a guard-changing station, Igatpuri is the annual rendezvous of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and, as the camp has just been held, I have found it easy to obtain, in the course of numerous conversations, the views of large numbers of men drawn from all parts of the line. I can unhesitatingly affirm that the unanimous opinion amongst the employees is that the treatment the guards have received at the hands of the acting Traffic Manager fully justifies the course they have taken. The purport of the views expressed by one of the more intelligent of the men may be given as embodying the general opinion. "Mr. Keiley has never been very popular with the men," he has remarked, "and after this he will be less esteemed than ever. We all think that if endeavours were made to foster traffic and to prevent it from passing out of the company's hands into other lines, much more good would be done than by a cheese-paring policy depriving hardworking men of the by-no-means liberal batta allowances to which they are entitled. I cannot think how it is that the Board of Directors should have consented to the proposal to do this, especially as Colonel Firebrace is now on the Board, and must have known that the men would bitterly resent the proposal. There is this to be said, however: when traffic returns are bad, the Directors are naturally ready to accede to suggestions for curtailing working expenses made to them by officers on the spot. It is said all over the line that Mr. Keiley submitted the proposal months ago and got sanction, but that the intention was kept quiet until within a few days of the time for bringing it into force. It is the last straw which has broken the camel's back; for a long time the guards have felt aggrieved at the treatment they have received. The compulsory leave they have so frequently had to take, sometimes when other men have been overworked, has been a sore point, and they consider a great injustice has been done them by their not being allowed to receive exchange compensation to the full extent sanctioned by the Home Board.

"I am quite sure," continued my informant, "that it is very distasteful for assistant station-masters and others to have to act as guards for the men that have come out: not that they mind about having to do the work, but because they deeply sympathise with the men and wish them success in their efforts to withstand injustice. There is a very strong feeling, not confined to the guards themselves, against those guards who go on duty and thus break the general agreement to strike work. These men will have to look well after their safety, for their comrades, or some of the more excitable of them, may try to take matters in their own hands and to inflict punishment for their breach of an understanding. But I hope very much that they will not do this—it is very necessary for the success of our cause that the men should remain law-abiding. Unyielding firmness is another thing wanted, but whether it will be maintained I cannot say. Most of the men are miserably poor, and they may feel the pinch of poverty too much to stand out long enough to ensure victory. This is a bad country for strikes, since we have no trades union or association, but I must say that this movement has been well organized. The guards have an agent in every centre, and by telegram and other means they keep the men all over the line informed of what is going on. We take care not to commit overselves, and, when anyone asks for information, we refer him to our solicitor Mr. Cragie). I may say," he added, "that we have a great deal of sympathy from outside as well as within. An eminent barrister, whose name I would rather not mention, gives us advice gratuitously, and we had much help from him in drawing up our petition. We are hoping that Mr. Conder will put matters right for us, but if not, victory is certain sooner or later for our cause."

The officers in the camp were of course more guarded in the expression of their opinion than the men with whom I met in camp and at the station. But it is easy to see that even amongst them the feeling is that the strikers have a very legitimate grievance. It seems very evident that if the course adopted in the traffic department was taken with the knowledge of the heads of departments, it was not with their approval. It is confidently asserted that one departmental chief refused to carry out an order for similar reductions of pay to be made among his staff, as he preferred to take this responsibility upon himself rather than produce a strike among his men. Every guard to whom I have spoken seems confident that if no change is made meanwhile, Mr. Conder, who returns by the mail steamer on Monday, will put matters right, when he takes over charge from Mr. Keiley, against whom there is a very strong personal feeling.

I reached this station by the train leaving Bombay in the early morning. It was a quarter of an hour late in leaving, and (consequent perhaps on the improvised guard's inexperience of the line) it lost another three-quarters of an hour before reaching Igatpuri. The guard and the brakesman on the train had been lent by the B. B. and C. I Railway Company. They declined to go beyond Igatpuri, having reached the guard-changing station. This decision proved very gratifying to the large numbers of men who stood about on the platforms, and from whose conversation it was evident that they were on strike. Some of the number were in volunteer uniform and had come across from the camp. I learned there were a number of men in camp, who had made up their minds not to resume work, when the time came to return to their homes. No train had passed through the station since 7 o'clock in the morning, and rows of carriages and a number of engines were lying idle for want of workmen. Mr. Garratt, the District Traffic Superintendent, was enjoying the pleasures of camp-life in his capacity as an officer of the Volunteer Corps, but he was called away on Friday night by a telegram announcing the serious condition of affairs from one end of the line to the other. None of the other officers remaining in camp were directly connected with the Traffic Department, but the station-master received suggestions amounting to instructions from the Heads of Department who had been brought to Igatpuri by the annual volunteer outing. It was all very well to receive orders, but the discharge of them was quite another matter, for, although any number of guards were about on the platforms, not one of them could be induced to take duty. The station-master, who had been on the go for many hours, walked about in an unsettled manner and seemed utterly at a loss, as indeed he was. His European assistant was equally helpless. The Nagpur passenger train came in two hours behind time, reaching Igatpuri at about 4-30. Fortunately, it was found possible to make arrangements for continuing the journey of the train to Bombay to the great delight of a Bombay official who had brought his wife up in the morning to see the Ghauts and was fearing that they would have to stay at Igatpuri over-night although they had made no provision for doing so.

This train to Bombay was the only departure from this ordinarily busy station for fully sixteen hours. The through-passenger train, leaving Bombay at 5 p.m. came in about the usual time, 11 o'clock. Passengers who had been patiently waiting for many hours eagerly entered the train, but they might have saved themselves the trouble, for having got to that stage it was impossible to proceed further. The guards left off the work, and received an encouraging cheer from the groups of men on the platform for so doing. The discomfort of waiting about at the draughty station with a cold east wind blowing was not lessened by the sad spectacle which attracted the attention of a great many bystanders. Two third-class passengers betaking themselves to their "native country" to escape the prevailing epidemic in Bombay had fled too late. The fever must have been upon them when they left Bombay for they were taken out of the carriage dead. Two other passenges of the same class had to be assisted from the train seriously ill from the dread malady.

After an hour or two's waiting the train was moved from the platform to make way for the Calcutta mail from Bombay, which arrived at about 1-30. The through Nagpur mail for the capital of the Western Presidency came in half-an-hour or so later. The European passengers who had been trying their best to sleep in the waiting rooms, went to their carriages, making themselves as comfortable for the night as possible. Judging from my own case I have no doubt that they slept well, for night wore to morning without the train moving and previous attempts to sleep had been utterly futile. The strikers paraded all parts of the station premises from an early part of the evening, and, regardless of the prostrate forms of weary passengers upon the benches, loudly discussed the situation. For the most part they were good-tempered, but the excitement of some led to the conclusion that they had drunk success to the strike a little too freely. Now and then any youth who showed signs of wavering would be roughly jostled, and soon found it advisable to join as loudly as the rest in repeated asservations that come what would he would not give in. I could not help hearing a good deal of the conversation, and it all bore out the remarks already quoted of one of the guards with whom I entered into conversation. However ready any individual man amongst them be for the sake of his salt to return to work, it is quite certain that in the present state of feeling on the part of his comrades he would have a very bad time of it and would find that life was not worth living.

Passengers who had betaken themselves to the mail trains and those who were already settled down for the night when they reached the station were aroused between 6 and 7 o'clock by the sun shining brightly into their compartments, and found they had travelled no further than if they had been in bed in their own homes. The ranks of the strikers walking up and down the platform were now thinner, but a good number of them still remained about to watch what went on and to receive telegrams as they had done during the night from comrades at other centres. The intimation "no admission" printed over the door of the Telegraph Office was entirely disregarded. Men went in and out, and looked over the shoulders of the operators as they sat transcribing messages, some of which were of an official and presumably confidental character. The strikers were thus kept well informed not only of the progress of their own plan of campaign, but also of that of the counteracting efforts of the railway authorities. Although the number of strikers on the platform was smaller a good many men had come in from the camp to see what went on, and to assure the guards of their sympathy. The easterly breeze seemed cooler even than during the night, and the numerous natives of the labouring class who sat about on the platform had their scanty clothing closely huddled round them. The assistant station-master still walked helplessly up and down, confusion being everywhere apparent.

Both mail trains had a very good complement of European passengers, and the manager of the Refreshment Bar was afforded an excellent opportunity of gaining a good round sum to make up for many bad days. But he altogether failed to rise to the occasion, and the last thing he seemed to think of was that an exceptional demand called for preparations beyond those of an ordinary kind. Passengers dressed and beseiged the refreshment room between 8 and 9 o'clock to order breakfast but they were all told that none would be ready until between 10 and 11 o'clock. What preparations he made to meet the demand at the late hour named I cannot say, but whatever they were the provision would be more than sufficient for by that time both trains had been got away and the passengers had to defer satisfying their hunger until reaching some other place.

The through mail for Calcutta *via* Nagpur left shortly after 9-30, the duties of guards being undertaken by an officer of the company returning from camp. The Bombay mail, which left half-an-hour later than this, was specially honoured. Even the Viceroy on his travels has usually no more prominent official looking after the train than the District Traffic Superintendent. But the passengers to Bombay by this mail had two heads of departments to look after the safety of their train. Major Trevethick, the Superintendent of the Locomotive Department, had the unique experience of commanding a battalion of volunteers at an inspection one day, and becoming the guard of a train the next. Major Gore-Brown, the auditor of the Company, took charge at one end, while Major Trevethick was at the other. The men on strike watched this proceeding with open-mouthed amazement, and of course did not indulge in the expressions of disapprobation which would have been freely heard on all sides if the train had steamed away in charge of a "backleg." An hour or two afterwards a special train was made up to bring the Bombay Volunteers who were at the camp back to the city. Lieutenant B. W. P. Thompson offered to become the guard of this train, and thanks to his services, the railway men found it possible to get back to Bombay late in the afternoon.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, JAN. 3.

HOWEVER eager a body of railway employees may be in the matter of voluntary military training, a Battalion composed of this class of public servants cannot fail to feel the effects of the change of Fortune's wheel, in connection with the Company to which it is attached. If things go well with the Company the Volunteer Battalion prospers in numbers and in enthusiasm; if owing to declining traffic reverses overtake the line the Batallion quickly feels their effect. Reductions in staff are ordered for the purpose of bringing down the working expenses of the line, and all such diminutions mean a smaller body of men from which to draw the material for the Corps. In the case of Indian Companies things are still worse, for not only is the staff reduced, but the services of Europeans and Eurasians are dispensed with and in their place Natives are chosen for the sake of economy. As the latter are not eligible for volunteer service, this leads to a still further loss of valuable material. The annual Camp of the G. I. P. Volunteers held at this pleasant hill station during the week that has just closed, besides having losses of this kind in the corps to reduce the number in attendance, laboured under other disadvantages which contributed to the same unsatisfactory end. The rush of panic-stricken people from Bombay to escape the plague kept some officers and men of the Corps on duty who would otherwise have been present. The fixture came also at a time when a large section of employees were meditating a strike, owing to a curtailment of privileges which they have so long enjoyed as to give them a kind of prescriptive right. The guards in the secret made various excuses not to attend the inspection, while many other employees knowing something of what was to happen, and sympathising with their comrades, were too disaffected to make any great effort to be present. The number of members of the A Company which usually sends one of the strongest contingents was so reduced that the men could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Thus the Camp was carried on under the dispiriting circumstance of a very meagre attendance as compared with previous years. The number present on parade at the inspection was 316—this being considerably less than one-third of the total enrolled strength of the Battallion. The absence of several of the most popular officers of the corps was the more noteworthy, since the list of absentees included Lieutenant-Colonel Swann, who has for so long a period thrown such great enthusiasm and self-sacrificing labour into his duties as commandant. It is understood that Lieutenant-Colonel Swann has submitted his resignation of the command, but that it has not yet been formally accepted.

In his absence Major Trevethick, the senior Major, took the command, and worked with great energy and zeal to make amends for the depressing circumstances under which the Camp had assembled. In this purpose his efforts were well seconded by the Adjutant, Captain Bush, and the other officers present in Camp, viz., Major S. Gore Brown, Major J. Garratt, Capts. R. W. Campion, A. J. Sarjant, T. W. Bonner, Lieuts. S. Brooks, B. W. O. Thompson, E. R. Dangerfield, and J. P. Mackeson; 2nd Lieuts. H. S. Jacob and W. G. Barnett; Hon. Chaplain the Rev. W. J. McKenneley. Ten Sergeant instructors and two drill instructors were also present and laboured energetically to promote the success of the nineteenth Camp of the senior Volunteer Battalion in the Presidency.

The men began to arrive on the Sunday after Christmas, but real work was not commenced until the following day. The arrangements of the Camp as planned by the Adjutant left little to be desired. The tents were so arranged as to leave a kind of barrack yard in the centre for the corps to fall in for parade. The officers' quarters and mess tent to the south of the ground were immediately faced by the mess tent for the rank and file and bandsmen and that for the non-commissioned officers. The catering was in the hands of Mrs. Connell, whose invariable obtainment of the contract is very sufficient proof as to the satisfaction the general commisariat arrangements afford. At the Sergeant's mess tent, which was conveniently situated near the larger structure, the catering was in the hands of a committee. A canteen, a coffee tent, a reading room and hospital, were amongst the other provisions made for supplying the wants of the men. The sanitary and conservancy arrangements were carried out with great care, water being laid on from the Igatpuri Lake. The hospitality which is always characteristic of the officers' mess was not lacking this time that the presidentship devolved upon that genial officer, Major Gore Brown. To the great regret of the officers Mr. Nanabhoy was unable from domestic and other reasons to do the catering, and the work was carried by Mr. C. H. Connell, who did his best to give every satisfaction.

A great deal of attention was paid this year to the important work of outpost duty. Each of the morning parades was devoted thereto, the idea of the manœuvres being that of repelling or invading a force. The interest shown in the work was augmented by the introduction this year of a signalling section. The men of the section, who all belonged to D. Company, were complimented by the officers and by the military visitors upon the care with which they carried out duties which were to them somewhat novel. Another new feature was the presence of a cyclists section of 9 men, under the capable command of Lieutenant B. W. O. Thompson. Considering very short time that the section has been in existence their performances may be regarded as very creditable, though there are not wanting critics who are of opinion that for practical purposes instruction in the use of a Gatling gun would be a more valuable departure. There is, however, no reason why the one new feature should block the other and it will be gratifying if both are in evidence at the next Camp. The afternoons during the week were invariably devoted to barrack-yard parades in which the four companies (for the number in camp did not admit of a more numerous division) formed up in line and marched past with bayonets fixed and then went through various manœuvres. Manual firing, bayonet exercise, and company drill were amongst the duties regularly carried out, and a number of competition drills took place. The competitions included daily revolver practice for the officers, buglers and gun competitions, and company drill. The practical work of the morning outposts was explained to the officers in a series of short lectures during the middle of the day by the Adjutant.

The heartiness with which officers and men threw themselves into their military duties did not prevent them from entering with zest into the various diversions and recreations which camp life can supply, though it is not surprising that under the depressing circumstance of the hour the round of amusements was less complete than usual. Two dances, one or two bonfires, several "sing songs," and an entertainment at the engine shed got up by a number of non-commissioned officers and men describing themselves as the "Blubonic party" made up the list of fixed recreations. The two dances—one on New Year's eve and the other last night—took place in the carriage depot, which had been prepared at the expenditure of no little time and money. The floor was carpeted with tightly stretched canvas, and the building was draped and decorated with flags and banners and a large number of plants in pots.

An episode which cast a gloom over the camp for a time was the sudden demise of one of the oldest and most respected non-commissioned officers of the Battalion. Corporal Hart, of the C. Company (Wari Bunder), was on outpost duty as usual on Thursday, apparently in very good health and had undergone some long and trying manœuvres, when he had to fall out of line, saying he was unwell. He sat down on the ground and expired almost immediately. The funeral took place the same afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Igatpuri cemetery, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. A. J. McKennely. A salute was fired over the grave by a firing party of thirteen rank-and-file. The Regimental Band was in attendance, and a large number of volunteers—especially those of the C Company—attended to pay a last tribute of respect to the comrade suddenly taken from them.

The work of inspection again devolved upon Colonel G. M. Stevens, R. A., who came from Bombay by the mail train on Friday night, and was in camp early enough next morning to see the outpost drill. Col. Stevens, who was accompanied by Capt. McWhinnie expressed himself highly satisfied with this feature, of the camp work. The midday train from Bombay brought several other guests who came to witness the inspection, which took place in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. The parade state showed the following very unsatisfactory result :—

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Band.	Rank & File.	Total.
Present......	12	18	40	246	316
Absent......	19	36	5	675	735

The men assembled in their blue uniforms on the parade ground in the centre of the camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, the reviewing officer, was received with a general salute. After he had inspected the line the men were formed in quarter column, and went to the saluting base, from whence they marched past under the command of Major Trevethick, and did this very steadily and well. They were then put through a number of manual firing and bayonet exercises by Major Gore-Brown. After that the Batallion deployed and marched up in eschaelon. The whole of the marching was very steady, and the effectiveness of the parade was augmented by the presence of the cyclist corps under Lieutenant Thompson. The men formed up in square near the officers' mess and the prizes were distributed by Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens. Many of the recipients were heartily cheered by the men as they took their trophies, and in some instances the Inspecting Officer spoke a few words of encouragement to them. That popular officer, Lieutenant Brooks, was singled out for a special ovation when the Volunteer decoration for long service was pinned to his breast by Colonel Stevens, who briefly complimented the veteran on the distinction. The absence of any cheering when the Directors' camp was presented, was the principal of several indications afforded during the distribution of the high state of feeling amongst the whole of the rank and file concerning the circumstances leading up to the present strike. At the conclusion of the distribution, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens made the following brief and soldier-like speech :

Major Trevethick has asked me to say a few words to you, and I am happy in having this opportunity of inspecting you again after seeing you here last year. But I am very sorry that there is such a small attendance as compared with the last camp. I should have liked to have seen a great many more men on parade to-day. The outpost work this morning was very well done, and you all seemed to show an intelligent interest in, and knowledge of what you were about. The firing of some of the vollys was very ragged. I noticed a lot of men got too excited, and did not wait for the word of command. I am told that the results were very good, especially in the independent firing. Everything in the camp is in most excellent order. The parade this afternoon turned out very good indeed—very good. At the march past in column I noticed that a number of men and several officers did not look to right at all when passing the saluting place. In marching past in quarter column there was hardly a man in the whole lot that looked to the left. That is an omission that an inspecting officer always notices. Otherwise the marching was very good ; manual exercises were not bad at all. The firing exercise was not so good. The bayonet exercise was very good. Altogether the inspection has been very satisfactory except for the numbers present. I am sorry your old commanding officer, Colonel Swann, is not here to-day. I saw him last night, and he told me he would be here to-day if possible. But as you know he has been called away by official duties in other directions. (Laughter.)

Major Trevethick then said: I am very pleased that the Inspecting Officer has been able to give us so good a report. The only serious drawback is the numbers, which have fallen off very considerably, but this is not entirely your fault, (A Voice : Isn't our fault at all.) There are some dark clouds hanging over at present, but I hope they will shortly be removed. (Cheers.) I wish you luck and happiness in the New Year, and I hope that next time the number both of enrolled men and of those at camps will be larger than what they have been this year.

The men were then dispersed and gave three hearty cheers for Major Trevethick and for Lieut.-Colonel Stevens. Later in the evening the officers entertained to an excellent dinner the following guests :—Lieut.-Colonel Stevens, Inspecting Officer, Captain McWhinnie, Mr. Rivers G. Currie, Major Caulwell, Mr. G. D. Marston, Lieutenants Hugh S. Symons, G. A. F. Berends, Anderson and Cooke, Mr. F. H. Brown, Revds. W. Kennelly, C. W. Thorne, Dr. J. O. Pires, Lieutenant Osborne, Mr. W. E. Mauley, R.A.

The festivities came to a close with the officers' ball, to which allusion has already deen made. Subjoined are the principal items of the prize list :—

DIRECTORS' PRIZES.	Total Points	Prizes. Rs.
Lance Corpl A J Herbert, A Co	74	200
Vol A J Marther, D Co	74	100
Vol C S Reberio, N Co	73	85
Vol E A Radford, L Co	73	65
Corpl C A Cutler, A Co	72	50

One hundred and thirty three Competitors fired.

THE AGENT'S CUP.	Total Points	Prizes, Rs.
Corpl G Hill, D Co	45	50
Vol C S Reberio, N Co	42	15a
Corpl G Easdon, F Co	41	30
Sergt W G Osborne, D Co	41	20

a Rs. 15 forfeited under Rule 4.
One hundred and thirty two Competitors fired.

ADJUTANT'S CUP.	Total Points.	Prizes Rs.
Color Sergt A E Ashdown, B Co	55	50
Corpl L R Isitt, F Co	55	30
Vol T P O'Leare, M Co	54	20

One hundred and twenty three Competitors fired.

SANDHURST CUP.	300 yds	Prizes. Rs.
Color Sergt F Otto, M Co	24	50
Corpl A Williamson, A Co	26	25
Lance Sergt R Freeman, H Co	25	10

One hundred and seventy four Competitors fired.

CHAMPIONSHIP.	800 yds.	Prizes. Rs.
Sergt W G Osborne, D Co	34	25
Corpl A L Williamson, A Co	32	15
Vol J Young, L Co	32	10

CHAMPIONSHIP (AGGREGATE).	Total Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Corpl C A Cutler, A Co	172	Medal
Corpl A L Williamson, A Co	167	20
Lance Sergt R Freeman, H Co	167	10
Vol A J Mather, D Co	165	10*
Cr Sergt J Gidney, D Co	163	10
Corpl L R Isett, F Co	161	10
Cr Sergt F Otto, M Co	161	10
Vol C S Rebeiro, N Co	160	5*
Lance-Sergt T Maynard, D Co	160	10

* Forfeited under Rule 4.
Seventy-seven Competitors fired.

MIDDLETON MEMORIAL CUP.	Points	
Corpl C A Cutler, A Co	73	Medal
Lance Corpl A J Herbert, A Co	72	Medal
Vol J Valentine, D Co	71	Stick

One hundred and sixty eight Competitors fired

INDIVIDUAL ATTACK PRACTICE.	100 yds	Prizes. Rs.
2nd Lieut H S Jacob, 1st Team, D Co	90	50
Capt T W Bonner, F Co	80	25

SERGRANTS' CHALLENGE CUP.	Points	Prizes.
S I Gim, J C Bath, B Co	46	Cup, and Rs 20
Sergt W Pope, M Co	46	10
Sergt J Imrie, B Co	45	5

Twenty seven Competitors fired.

YOUNG SOLDIERS' MATCH.	Points	Prizes Rs.
Vol F C McNamara, E Co	38	30
Vol E F McKenzie, F Co	35	20
Vol H Cotter, G Co	33	10

Thirteen Competitors fired.

COMPANY CHALLENGE CUP.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Ttl. Pts.	Prizes
Capt R W Campion, B Co	237	231	468	Cup
2nd Lt H S Jacob, 1st Team, D Co	225	225	450	

OFFICERS' CUP.	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Lieut E R Dangerfield, L Co	66	Cup—Value 100
2nd Lieut H S Jacob, D Co	65	Prize—Value 50

Ten Competitors fired.

OFFICERS' REVOLVER MATCH.	Prizes. Rs.
Lieut Jacob	50
Capt Campion	8

INSTRUCTORS' PRIZES.	Total. Points.	Prices. Rs.
Sergt Instr R W Chapman, H Co	48	100
Sergt Instr A Harrison, O Co	46	Entries

Nine Competitors fired.

EXTRA PRIZES—COMPANY DRILL COMPETITION.	Total. Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Capt Sargeant, K & N Co's	37	75
Capt Bonner, F Co	29	50
D C and D Co's	28	25

GUARDS' COMPETITION.	Prizes. Rs.
N Company	60
B Company	60
C, H & G & K Co's, Tie	30

BUGLERS' COMPETITION.	Prizes. Rs.
Bugler Munphy, K Co	25
Bugler Rammes, L Co	15
Bugler Dowling and Reily, Tied	10
Extra Prize to Bugler J F Long	5

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns for Friday and Saturday bring the total cases up to date to 2,570, of which 1,845 have proved fatal. The Municipal returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m. on Friday and for the same period on Saturday are as follows :—

FRIDAY.

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
A (Fort and Colaba)	1	5
B (Mandvie)	1	2
C (Bhuleshwar)	19	17
D (Girgaum)	10	8
E (Byculla & Kamatipura)	30	19
F (Parel)	0	1
G (Mahim)	1	4
Arthur Road Hospital	0	1
Parsee Hospital	0	4
Jain Hospital	0	0
St. George's Hospital	0	0
Harbour	0	0
Total...	62	61

SATURDAY.

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
A (Fort and Colaba)	6	6
B (Mandvie)	1	3
C (Bhuleshwar)	29	9
D (Girgaum)	6	7
E (Byculla)	30	20
F (Parel)	4	0
G (Mahim)	2	2
Arthur Road Hospital	0	8
Parsee Hospital	0	3
Jain Hospital	0	1
St George's European Hospital.	0	0
Harbour	0	0
Total......	78	59
Grand Total	2,570	1,845

The disease is mostly prevalent in the Byculla and Bhuleshwar wards. Byculla includes Kamatipura, where most of the cases in the ward occur. Nearly half the number of the total cases in Bombay during the last few days have occurred in Kamatipura, where the most stringent sanitary measures are needed ; and the decision of Mr. Snow to cut off water connections from the houses in the locality is quite in accordance with the sanitary needs of the district, but is much resented by the inhabitants, who are strongly opposed to the discontinuance of the water pipe connections with their houses. On Saturday and again yesterday, members of the Volunteer Artillery under the command of Major Wroughton and other officers rendered yeoman service by supervising the work of the men engaged in disconnecting the water service and other sanitary needs in Kamatipura and thus giving them a moral support without which their task would have been much less expeditiously carried out.

It is notified for general information that a telegram has been received from her Britanic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to the effect that ten days' quarantine with rigorous disinfection has been imposed at Turkish Ports against the arrivals from Karachi.

Mr. Glover, the Chief Inspector of the Health Department, who was attacked with the disease, has succumbed to it, he having died on Friday evening. He was advanced in years, and enjoyed the respect and confidence both of his superiors and of his brother inspectors. The latter are greatly concerned at his death, but it is said that familiarity with plague cases for three months led the deceased inspector to half unconsciously relax the precaution which he observed at first. However this may be, his death is certain to render rather uneasy the comrades who with him have been doing such invaluable service for the city for many weary and anxious weeks. They have had no small share in saving the city at this time from entire ruin.

We are glad to state that Miss Tudball, of Grant Road Station, who was attacked with the bubonic fever, is now recovering.

THE EXODUS.

The traffic at the railway stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is still great, and everyday hundreds of people leave for up-country. However, considering the exceptionally large exodus of the previous week, the traffic of the last two or three days shows a decrease in people leaving Bombay for the mofussil. If the mill-hands also flee, there will be famine even in those districts where scarcity is not yet felt, for it is certain that 80,000 working hands will not be able to find employment. People will be obliged to return because what little earnings they may have got will be exhausted in a few days as food prices in the Deccan and Guzerat are very high, and they will still go up, if the exodus continues. A number of clerks and other people who had gone on a holiday are now returning this being evident from the passenger trains arrived yesterday at Grant Road from Ahmedabad and Surat.

The figures of the passengers who left Bombay by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers during October, November and December for Kathiawar Coast, Karachi, and Persian Gulf ports show the following results :—During October, 5,450 ; November, 2,819 ; and December, 4,929. This gives a grand total carried by the British India boats, during the last quarter of 1896, of 13,196 persons. Adding this to the number of passengers who, as already stated, left by Shepherd and Co.'s boats, we have a grand total of 1,38,048 passengers leaving Bombay during the three months. Of course, as a set-off to this, there is the inward passenger traffic, but that has been much smaller this year than usual.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE MILL-HANDS.

We have already referred to the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. George Cotton to inspire confidence among the mill-hands and to help the city at this time of crisis in other ways. It is due to his exertions that all the mills under the management of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. continue to work, as if nothing unusual has happened. His good example is now followed by other mill-owners, but in some of the factories the operatives have made known their intention to quit Bombay. It is said that some of the hands of the Jivraj Baloo Mill, who have received their wages for November, have left and others have decided to go to their native town. The mill had therefore to be closed on Saturday, but it is hoped that the men will be persuaded to resume their work.

As regards the mill-hands of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Mr. K. R. Cama, Secretary of the mill, is trying his best to correctly explain the situation to them and the inexpediency of their running away from Bombay. The chief men of different departments have issued hand bills in the Marathi language, in which they advise segregation, and refer to the good work done by the Infectious Disease Hospital. It is hoped this will produce a good effect on the mill-hands of other mills also.

MASS PRAYER MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.

On Saturday evening the parade ground presented quite a unique scene. In accordance with the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the Mahomedans, convened by Khan Bahadur Cassum Hajee Mitha and Mr. Oomer Jamal, the Mahomedans observed a fast for three days, and offered prayers to Almighty God each evening for the stamping out of the disease. On Saturday the fasts ended, and this event was commemorated by public prayers in the maidan in the afternoon. The Mahomedans first went to the musjids, where they offered up petitions and then marched to the maidan, where they began to arrive from 1 o'clock. By 4 o'clock the maidan was the scene of an immense congregation of people. All the different sects had united on this occasion to offer up public prayers under their respective *kazis*. The followers of the Prophet first performed ablutious, which is known as *wadoo* ceremony. A glance at the vast gathering gave conclusive proof that Bombay is not yet deserted. It is estimated that twenty thousand people had collected, and a Gujerati weekly paper puts the figure at half-a-lakh of people. The whole maidan from Dhobie Talao to its extreme south was enclosed with a rope-fence, and mattings were spread on the ground. At intervals, tubs and pots of water were placed for the devotees to wash their mouths, hands, and feet before saying prayers. Permission for the use of the maidan was refused by the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, but it was obtained by Khan Bahadur Cassum Hajee Mitha from Government. At half-past 4 o'clock, Khaji Mahomedali Moorgay and Kaji Mahomed Ismael Mare offered up prayers for the delivery of the people of Bombay from the plague and for averting the famine. All the people joined in the solemn invocations, which terminated at 6 o'clock in the evening. Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha then distributed *nans* (cakes) and fresh dates to the people. About 50,000 *nans* and six candies of dates were distributed, and these were provided by the Khan Bahadur at his own expense. Everything passed off peacefully and with due solemnity, and for this satisfactory result much credit is due to Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha and Mr. Oomer Jamal.

A HARVEST TIME FOR THIEVES.

The bubonic fever seems to have given a golden opportunity to burglars and thieves to carry on their nefarious trade by robbing persons who have been putting up either in tents or in houses in the northern parts of the town. During Thursday night last the house occupied by Dewan Bahadur Luximon Juggonnath, ex-Dewan of Baroda, at Sion, was broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing three of the wooden bars of a window in the cookroom, and property, consisting of silver and brass utensils and provisions, of the collective value of Rs. 112, was carried away.—Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, ex-Dewan of Cambay, at present residing in a tent erected on his land at Matoonga, reported to the police, on Friday last, that during the previous night, someone entered his tent and stole five brass idols, one of them being ornamented with a gold necklet, and a silver cap, of the collective value of Rs. 25. Rao Sahib Ramchundra Shunker Take, a Deputy Educational Inspector, residing in a tent at Sion, had his temporary residence broken into by someone during Thursday night. A wooden locked box was carried away at some distance from the tent, broken open, and property, consisting of two pairs of gold ear ornaments, set with pearls, two pairs of silver toe rings, cash, a jar, containing ghee, a box, containing spices, and a lid of a brass box, in all, collectively valued at Rs. 60-4, was carried away. The empty broken box was found next morning lying at a short distance from the tent.

MEETING OF THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY.

A meeting of the Portuguese community, convened by Dr. Da Gama in virtue of a resolution passed at a preliminary meeting, was held on Wednesday last, to consider the best means to be adopted regarding the segregation of people affected by the bubonic fever. Dr. Gama was called to the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: Gentlemen,—You are aware that a very terrible calamity hovers over Bombay, and that the disease, spreading rapidly, makes a great number of victims among almost all communities. At first it limited its ravages to the district where I have been living for the last twenty-five years, namely, Mandvie, and to one community only; but now it hugs in its embraces all sorts of people, and in our own community there have been several deaths from that disease. The insidious manner in which it attacks the people, the rapidity with which it kills, and the enormous percentage of deaths, have carried such a terror into the hearts of our people, and into those of other communities, that I have known of cases in which the victims have been completely abandoned by their friends, whom panic rendered powerless to act, and the result was, there being not a single person to give them conjee water, they died of inanition added to the disease. The Municipality has established a especial hospital for the treatment of this disease with all the necessary requirements, but most absurd as well as most incredible rumours have been circulated, and what is worse, they were firmly believed in largely. Among others, one was that the Government and the Municipality wanted to get hold of the people suffering from the plague, and take them to the hospital to kill them in order to eradicate the epidemic, and therefore no patients returned from the hospital alive. It is unfortunately of frequent occurrence all over the world, that, at such troublous times, people easily believe in any absurdities, and act on them. In France, for instance, when cholera broke out there, people were made to believe that the priests had poisoned the drinking water wells, and the result was that the people rose against the priests and persecuted them. In Bombay such stories gave rise to riots and the dread of the hospital. People have not paused to reason whether Government, the Municipality, and the servants employed by them would make themselves guilty of murdering dying persons, or if the persons attacked and treated at their own houses have died in great numbers. What wonder if the patients carried to the hospital at the last moment should also die in large numbers! It is true that the plague, as any other diseases, comes from God, and prayers should be offered to Him to deliver us from epidemics ; but he has not enjoined us to remain with folded arms and look on and do nothing to help our fellow-creatures. The time has arrived now for our community to do something to alleviate the sufferings of our brethren. Other communities have done what they have thought best. This meeting has been convened to discuss what we should do in the matter. I shall not discuss the disease now ; but I shall only say that the effect of the poison may be likened to that produced in the blood by a cobra or viper bite. In a short time, the whole blood in the body and the secretions become affected with the poison; therefore, as in the former case, the sooner the remedies are applied there is a better chance of recovery. The richer communities have established segregation hospitals for the sick, and try to procure sites for the accommodation of the other residents of the affected habitations. Segregation of the sick should be done firstly to remove the victim from the further influence of the poison from the locality where he caught it, and secondly to enable him to get a better treatment and attendance during his illness. Now, the question is where to take him? Our community is not enabled to put up a special hospital in the manner as it should be done. The next best thing to do, it seems to me, is to endeavur to induce our people to have recourse to the Municipal hospital, and that as early as possible, wherein, I can assure you, they will get better attention than they will get at their own residences ; and in order to encourage them to do this a committee should be appointed consisting of our priests and doctors, and others who are willing to join it, to visit our sick at the hospital, and see to their comforts, and with this object a subscription should be raised, and collections made at the churches, in order to assist our brethren by getting for them extra attendance and nourishment if they should be required, more especially for the carriage hire for their prompt removal to the hospital before the hospital van can be got. As you will have observed from published statistics, a large percentage of the sick have left the hospital cured. The percentage would be still larger if the patients had been carried there at the very early stage of the attack. Unfortunately they are taken to the hospital in a dying state and this accounts for the number of deaths. We must do all we can to imbue in the minds of the people, in conversations and from the pulpit, the necessity of having recourse to the hospital as early as possible, to get good results, and at the same time we must make all efforts to dissuade them from the prejudice engendered by the silly rumours I have alluded to. Now, as to the measures which should be adopted with regard to our people of the affected localities. My advice to them is—avoid the danger of infection, if possible, by fleeing from it ; but to all who cannot leave the place, to them, I say, face it bravely, and take precautionary measures. In this wise I would suggest that a sub-committee should be appointed, consisting of our doctors, to draw up certain instructions regarding cleanliness of the habitation, personal habits and comforts, &c., and their translation be circulated among our people to enable them to carry out the measures. Gentlemen, the microbes of the disease, to speak in ordinary language, are very much like vegatable seeds placed in certain plots of the ground full of rich manure, where they germinate luxuriantly, but where the ground is barren they wither. Now the seeds of the disease first made their appearance in Mandvie, or the disease, or the plant developed profusely there, and there was a considerable harvest. The seeds travelled as if in a circular wave, and have made their home wherever they found dirty places, and bred there with sad results to human beings and are still in their course. The Mandvie district is being exhausted through the measures adopted by the Health Department ; but I feel inclined to think if the Health Department had cleansed the surrounding places first, and then gradually had come to the affected portion of Mandvie, previously evacuating it of the inhabitants, probably it could have controlled the spread of the disease, as the fire-brigade does, in a fire, by watering the houses surrounding the one on fire. The disease, gentlemen does not attack only the poor, but embraces the rich and poor equally, and all sexes and ages, provided they are exposed to it in its development at the centres where it has taken root. Its progress is slow, and I am afraid that the supposed healthy localities will get its visit—Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and others. Certainly, it is a great calamity that has befallen us. We must try to do our best to soften its shock.

Resolutions were then passed on the lines of Dr. da Gama's address to the effect that the Vicar-General the Very Revd. Faria, and Dr. da Gama, should call a meeting of all the priests and the doctors of the community, and a committee should be formed of those among them who are willing to join it to persuade our people to send the sick as soon as possible to the hospital, and that, as the Municipality gives all the necessary expenses for the treatment of the sick, our community should raise subscriptions and make collections at the churches, wherewith to provide the sick with some expenses, such as carriage hire, and any extras in diets, &c., if required. A sub-committee should be appointed to draw up some instructions for precautions to be taken by those who are not already affected by the disease, and translating them in their language circulate them widely among the people.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is the bounden duty of every loyal citizen to do all in his power to help the Municipal Executive of our city to stamp out the fell disease that is taking so many to their last long resting place. With this end in view I think it right to bring to the notice of the Health Department the prevailing idea amongst the Natives with regard to the Municipal method of working their scheme of segregation. It is, that whoever enters the Municipal Segregation Hospital "never returns," and their chattels are immediately destroyed. That no one who entered has been known to return! This is, of course, not the case, and it cannot be too widely made known by our friends of the Native Press, that a large percentage of those who enter return to their relations completely restored to their usual health. In addition, if the Municipality were to allow a patient on leaving the hospital a fair monetary value for anything belonging to him which might of necessity have to be destroyed, much good would result from this small payment, and confidence would soon be restored in the able working of the Municipal Segregation Hospital.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 3. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE DANGER OF THE THEATRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read with great pleasure and satisfaction the preliminary management conducted by the Health Officer and other Government high functionaries for abating and exterminating the bubonic fever now prevalent in Bombay ; but I think they have overlooked one thing, or say the thing itself escaped their accute sight and attention. The thing, according to my opinion, is very pernicious and harmful, although it seems to be very trifling or say nonentily as regards the health of the public. The public can guess the thing. To be more plain and clear the mystery, I say more emphatically that the thing is no other than the theatres and the public houses. It is the theatres and the public houses which are in reality the hot bed of the origin of various nefarious diseases. Hundreds of men of different temperament and constitution, some sober, some drunk, and some choleric, some feverish and some nauseous sit crowded together breathing the air spoiled by the burning gas and perspiring in the scorching heat caused by the want of air passages and other analogous causes—in one word, the theatre in the height of performance is a terrestrial hell. Men while in the theatre get fresh air only on the fall of the drop scene, which does not last for more than ten minutes, and which I think saves them from dying at once from being suffocated or poisoned by the noxious gas. By the time the performance is over some feel giddy, some nauseous, and some feverish. After sitting at least four hours in the burning gas they resort to their houses in the cold breeze, which generally blows after midnight, and the harm to which a man is exposed after being heated in this way can only be ascertained from the Medical men. On the next day some are actually laid up on bed owing to the insufficient or no sleep they have enjoyed which is the source of good many diseases. This is the case with the public houses and other places of luxury, which work no less mischief than the theatres. I would most humbly and respectfully suggest the Health Officer to look into this matter from the medical point of view, and make some such arrangements as for the amelioration of the theatres, which must be as little crowded as possible, or if practicable to put them to a temporary stop till the plague may disappear altogether from Bombay. The theatrewallas try to push as many men into the theatre as they receive, for they receive many, but they have no consideration whatever for the health of the public. According to my opinion, they think the men who visit the theatres as sheep or goat and the theatre as kennel, and therefore they force as many persons as they like. I hope the Health officer would get all the theatres examined and closely inspected and appoint a certain number of persons to be seated, as there is a rule on railways and tramways. The time of the beginning as well as of the finis of the performance must be fixed, as sometimes the performance continues till half-past two and three. I do not see such mismanagement in the English companies. There the place is not so over-crowded, neither the time is so very long ; on the contrary, their management is very fine and superb, and it must be imitated by the native theatrewallas. The theatrical companies may raise a question. They never force a man to visit their companies, but on the other hand they come of their own accord. The answer is that man is fickle and frail and is weak to resist temptation, and therefore we see so much of criminality and sin in this world. I would therefore urge the Government high functionaries to urge on the necessity of putting a stop at the time being or say as long as the plague is raging in Bombay, or curtail the time of the performances and the public houses. By doing this thing they will be endowed with blessings from above.

I hope the Health officer would positively get all the theatres situated in Grant Road as well as in other places thoroughly examined and inspected and ascertain the point of their sanitation. The best time for the inspection is the height of the performances, that is between 11 and 12 midnight. The day time is also good to ascertain how far and for what time the sun's rays penetrate into the theatres. I don't think that the rays of sun are ever penetrating in them, and there is no cause why there may be no bacilli.—Yours, &c.,

S. E. TARIF.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see thousands of people are daily leaving this city on account of the severity of the plague, and there may be several persons who are anxious to get away from here, but cannot secure any bungalows or suitable houses in the surrounding districts. I therefore offer free of charge to such of the public as may choose to live in tents or cudjan sheds, all the vacant pieces of land belonging to me in the villages of Borivli, Magathan, Malad, Pahady, near Goregaum, and Bhaynder. Application should be made to me at the office of James Mackintosh and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort.—Yours, &c.,

CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY.

THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the interest of boys that flock in the schools of Bombay, I hope you will not fail to give a prominent place to the few following lines in your columns. At this stage of the plague in Bombay, will it not be dilatoriness on the part of the Director of Public Instruction not to issue an order to close immediately all the Government and Grant-in-aid schools? If this step is not at once taken, I am afraid young boys who had left Bombay in the Christmas vaccation will, through ignorance, of course, return to attend their studies and place their liver in great danger. I think this is serious matter, and should attract the attention of the proper authorities.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Jan. 2. VIGILANCE.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S SALON.

Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons have been appointed Photographic artists in ordinary to his Excellency the Governor, and have now opened their magnificent Salon in the Whiteaway and Laidlaw building. When Raja Deen Dayal built his first studio at Indore in 1876, it was formally opened by the late General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. A group was taken on the occasion, and is still in the firm's possession. It is claimed by them there is no parallel instance on record of a Native of the soil having so far broken new ground and entered the lists of artistic Photography so successfully as to hold his own with all comers, be they from old England, the Continent, or America. The firm wishes not so much to make money in Bombay as to increase its reputation. It has been fortunate enough to receive patronage of many Royal Personages who visited India ; all the successive Viceroys since Lord Northbrook's time up to the present now nearly 22 years ago, and that of their Excellencies Lords Reay and Harris, former Governors of Bombay, as well as that of all the Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, and very many high officials, both Civil and Military. They hope to add to their successes, and from what we have seen of their work we imagine they will do it.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	1,12,000	4,000	2,08,000
Or per mile of Railway	199	243	9	451
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	16,09,606	21,35,848	67,715	38,13,169
Total for 19 weeks...	17,01,606	22,47,848	71,715	40,21,169
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,333	1,91,305	2,235	3,16,873
Per mile of Ry do.	267	415	5	687
Total to corresponding date do.	17,42,122	24,77,683	54,557	42,74,362

Decrease for the week..................Rs. 1,08,873
Ditto to date .... „ 2,53,193

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News has been received in India announcing that the Egyptian Sanitary Board has applied the plague regulations against arrivals from Karachi.

General Sir William Lockhart will be among the general officers proceeding home on leave next spring, and the Punjab Command will thus fall vacant for eight months.

We hear by the mail that the India Office have accepted the Government proposals for the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Acts.

The Board of Directors of the Madras Railway has accorded sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 2,25,281 for the completion of the project of lighting the trains on its line with Pintsch's oil-gas.

Under orders from the Government of India, the out-agency of the Madras Railway at Vellore is to be closed from New Year's day, owing to the South Indian Railway authorities having protested against its continuance, as it interferes with the prospects of the South Indian Railway traffic at Katpadi (near Vellore).

The Secretary of State has at last sanctioned the reorganisation scheme for the improvement of the Subordinate Service of the Forest Department. This will be carried out during the next three years, and, while it will cost about Rs. 280,000, will effect a saving of one lakh in the temporary establishment. The reform is one which comes none too soon, for it is now actually ten years since the concession was first asked for.

A despatch from the Secretary of State announces that the scheme for reorganising the subordinate service in the Indian Forest Department has been sanctioned. We have frequently pointed out the urgent need for this scheme, which will cost about 1¼ lakhs annually, but will result in a permanent gain to the State. It will take three years to work out the changes, which involve a reduction in the number of subordinates temporarily employed.

The latest news from the Lawarai Pass states that there is heavy snow on the pass, but a very well beaten track exists on it as hard as ice, and communication is still quite practicable. The worst time probably will be when the snow begins to melt in the early spring.

The Amir himself will probably meet the British Commissioner to be deputed by the Government of India for the settlement of the questions arising in regard to the delimitation of the last section of the Indo-Afghan border, the section that is between the Kabul and the Kunar rivers. The authorities at Jelalabad have already been ordered from Kabul to make the necessary arrangements for the Amir's camp, and General Ghulam Hyder will accompany his Highness. Sirdar Habib Ullah Khan, by the way, the recently appointed Governor of Jelalabad, has died of pneumonia, and his successor has not yet been appointed.

The final tie in the Punjab final at Lahore on Wednesday was between the Guides (team as before) and the 11th Hussars 1st team (comprising Captain Pitman 1, Mr. Abadie 2, Mr. Laming 3, Mr. Richardson back). The umpires were Major Kuper, of the Royal Artillery, and Colonel Muir. The game throughout was fast and interesting. The ground was all a volume of dust after the commencement of play, which was a hindrance not only to the spectators, but to players as well. Captain Hodson and Mr. Richardson played exceedingly well for their respective teams. The Guides won by eight subsidiaries to love.

Some further particulars are given in the China papers of the adventurous journey of Captain Welby and Mr. Malcolm through Tibet and China. Compelled by death and desertions in their transport to leave all their belongings behind, the two travellers were penniless when they arrived on the China frontier, their London letters of credit being of no use. Fortunately they met the Rev. Reinhart, a Danish missionary, who recommended them to the agent of a mercantile house, and their wants were relieved. Mr. Reinhart accompanied them to Peking. The travellers speak highly of the kindness and hospitality of the Mongol tribes. They discovered one of the sources of the Yangtse and followed the river from its source for seven days.

The report of the education work done in the Punjab for last year, coming between two quinquennial reports, receives briefer notice than usual at the hands of Government. The total number of scholars in the province now amounts to 265,615 and they follow the usual lines of distribution, two-thirds being in public institutions as against one-third in private, and 92 per cent. being males against 8 per cent. females, while, though the number of Hindu and Mussulman scholars is almost equal, the Hindu attendance represents 80 per cent. of the community against only 56 on the part of the Mussulmans. The total expenditure on education during the year was 30¼ lakhs. Reference is made to a recent resolution of the Government of India calling attention to the tendency on the part of municipal bodies in the Punjab to expend their funds on education rather than on drainage, water works, and conservancy ; in proportion to the total expenditure, the amount spent upon the former object in the Punjab is the highest in all the provinces of India, upon the latter objects it is almost the lowest. This, however, is not a matter for unqualified satisfaction, as the standard of education is not very high.

No change, says a correspondent, has been made in the preaching vestment at St. John's, Boscombe, Bournemouth, in consequence of the decision of the Court of Appeal, the Vicar, the Rev. Sydney Ange Selwyn, having resolved to continue the use of the surplice and forego the bequest of Mrs. D. R., the patroness, which now returns to her relatives. It appears that the promoters of the (new) parish, eight or nine years ago, long before Mr. Selwyn had anything to do with it, promised 1,500*l.* on certain conditions, which, after a little adjustment, were accepted by both sides. Not one word was said about the gown, as is proved by a copy of her letter containing the promise. In six months' time Mrs. D. R. died. The parish was not in the meanwhile cut off from the mother parish, and the promised gift could not be claimed. After her death the money was left in her will. "The conditions," said the will, "are in a letter held by my trustee—Col. Wright." In this letter was this condition about the black gown, which had been added to the others. Mr. Selwyn was only the nominal plaintiff, the founders of the new parish, to whom the money was left, feeling bound to do the best they could to obtain it.

The Post Office authorities of the United States have made arrangements for improving the delivery of European letters. Hitherto mail carts have awaited the arrival of the steamers at the docks and carted the bags to the Post Office. To avoid the loss of time, the mails are now sorted on certain steamers of the American and German Lloyd lines by clerks of the United States Post Office. A postal tug service from the quarantine station to New York City has also been experimentally organized. The tugs, carrying expert sorting clerks, go down the Bay and take the mails on board, where they are sorted for the various cities on the way up the harbour. The mails are landed much nearer the General Post Office. The post Office Department, as the result of this experiment, will fit up a steamer as a branch post-office, with a complement of clerks to carry on the sorting. It is expected that this system will be in full working order in the course of a few months, and obviously this means strong competition for the mails on the part of the American lines.

One of the provisions of the late Mrs. Russel Gurney's will deals with the little-known burial-ground behind the red brick chapel of ease at St. George's, Hanover-square. Mrs. Gurney expended during her life considerable sums of money in restoring this half-forgotten graveyard, where the remains of Larence Sterne, another of the "Sentimental Journey," are supposed to lie. It is now laid out as a public garden, and Mrs. Gurney has bequeathed to the executors 7,000*l.* in trust for the continued care of it, its enlargement, improvement, and decoration. Sterne's tombstone will be found against the western wall.

The Grand Chief Templar, Peter Macdonald, of Edinburgh, has had a rebuff on the dancing question in the West. It would appear that the Peter Roberts Lodge, one of the oldest in the Order in Glasgow, indulged themselves at their annual reunion in the Waterloo Rooms with the spectacle of some solo dancing. Such a violation of the rules was beyond all sufferance, and the other evening the Grand Chief Templar and the Grand Secretary, Mr. Tom Honeyman, met with the members of the lodge to take them to task, and, if possible, to purge the Order from the 'outrage' which, had been offered to its sense of decorousness and decency. Unhappily, the lodge proved recalcitrant. They could not see they had done any harm ; they declined to exhibit a single token of contrition for their monstrous conduct ; and, still worse, they would give no pledge that they would not offend again. The deputies retired baffled. No doubt more will yet be heard of the matter in the way of dealing from headquarters, but the members of the lodge have assumed a don't-care-a-rap sort of attitude, and meantime display an inclination to face the worst that can be done against them.

Surely a great change is coming over the methods of theology when no less a dignitary of the Church of England than a Dean publicly announces that he has lost faith in tracts. Dean Hole, who was present as a meeting of Church helpers at Rochester, on Saturday, blandly and smilingly confessed that his belief in the efficacy of tracts had gone. Why? Because he did not think one person in twenty understood them, and was convinced that the others left them unread. Conversation from the heart went further than any amount of tracts. There was a right and a wrong way of going to work. An old woman told him that one day she was stooping over a saucepan in which she was boiling cabbage, when an austere lady suddenly entered the door and said : "Elizabeth Williamson, I am thankful for once to see you in that devotional attitude, here's a tract as your reward," and away she went highly satisfied with her missionary exertions. Shortly afterwards another lady came in, and said : "Well, Betty, what are you doing now!"—"Why, I'm boiling some cabbage," she replied.—"Oh, are you," said the lady ; "that's poor food by itself. I'll go and buy you a good piece of bacon to put with it." Such a one would be recompensed at the Great Day, when actions would stand to the credit account, while tracts would not.

The City church of St. Mildred, Bread-street, with St. Margaret Moses, whose existence is threatened by the proposed City and West End Railway, is one of Wren's designs, and was opened first on March 23rd, 1683. Although its exterior is not noticeable for anything beyond its tall leaded spire, surmounted by a singular heraldic vane, the interior is held by competent authorities to be one of that great architect's happiest efforts ; but much of its magnificent effect is undoubtedly due to the rich and abundant oaken carvings, the work of Grinling Gibbons, to whom, be it said, anything peculiarly good of this period is inevitably attributed. The chief feature of this beautiful wood work is the now rare one of a pulpit sounding board, boldly moulded and adorned with finely sculptured cherubim. It seems singular that not long after the church of St. Mary Woolnoth has been rescued from a railway company, another should be scheduled by a newer railway project.

London continues to be among the healthiest of the large towns. Its death-rate in November, 18.9, compares with an average of 19.4 for all the thirty-three large towns of England and Wales from which returns are received. There has not for some weeks been a death from small-pox in any of these towns, and in London there has not been a death from that disease since the first week of July. The experience of the medical profession that influenza is again on the increase in London is borne out by the figures, as the fatal cases have been steadily creeping up from three or four a week to 19 last week, the highest number recorded in any week of the present year, the highest weekly number, in fact, since May, 1895.

It is in the air—just a rumour—that the next London season will see another large picture gallery open. It seems almost incredible ; for with constant changes at the New Gallery, and at the Dudley, and with the punctual series of shows at the Institute and Pall-mall Gallery, we should have thought that the supply was level, at least certainly not below, the actual demand. But there is a class of art that still wants to find its threatre and its public. They say that the Grosvenor Gallery will again open, and that amongst the principal exhibitors will be a famous painter, of whose work we have lately seen very little.

In the course of some interesting gossip about the late Dr. Bejnamin Richardson in "The Temperance Record," Mr. F. Sherlock says :—He was always engaged with passionate ardour on some special subject. During the last few years William Blake was the object of his most earnest study. During his Irish visit Dr. Richardson was deep in the study of the gifted Alexander Smith, and his last public speech closed with these words : "In bidding you farewell, I go forth sustained by what you have said, bearing in my mind, as I pass to new fields of labour, the song of one of the best of modern poets :

> 'I will go forth 'mong men, not mailed in scorn,
> But in the armour of a pure intnt :
> Great duties are before me and great songs ;
> And whether crowned or crownless, when I fall
> It matters not ; so that God's work is done.' "

In a review of the sales of pedigree cattle held during the past year, the Almanac of "The Live Stock Journal" gives full particulars as to the prices realised by antimals of the shorthorn breed, which, as a rule, occupies a very prominent place in the competitions at the Birmingham and Islington shows of fat stock. Last yer her Majesty carried all before her at both shows with a shorthorn heifer bred at Windsor, and, although the champion honours at Birmingham were won by a Scottish "beast" that week, it is quite possible that a shorthorn will come to the fore. The trade done in shorthorns this year, according to Mr. John Thornton, who writes as one having authority, has been very much better than might have been expected in the absence of south American buyers, and he is able to point to the fact that the average has been on the rise for the last four years, having increased by a pound each year—from 25*l.* to 29*l.* More than three years have elapsed since a shorthorn fetched 1,000 guineas at the hammer, this being when Lord Feversham paid that price for a bull at the Queen's Windsor sale, but the Prince of Wales obtained the same sum for one of his shorthoms sold privately at Leicester that summer. It was a fortnight or so later that the Prince held his triennial sale of shorthorns at Sandringham, and it was the most successful of the whole season, resulting in an average of over 70*l.* for ninety-nine lots. The next best average in England was that of 50*l.* for the celebrated Holker herd, which Mr. Victor Cavendish, M.P., inherited from his grandfather, the late Duke of Devonshire, and another good sale was that of the herd from Berkeley Castle, belonging to the late Lord Fitzhardinge, which made an all-round price of over 38*l.* The Scottish sales were not so numerous as usual, but prices ruled high, Mr. Duthie obtaining an average of nearly 60*l.* for a part of his well-known herd, and securing the highest price of the year, viz., 300 guineas for a bull-calf ; while a selection from Mr. A. M. Gordon's well-known herd realised an average of over 41*l.*

Doctor Pean, the famous French surgeon, was one of the admirers of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt who attended the dejeuner in her honour. A Correspondent says :—Dr. Pean's latest feat of surgery was facilitated by the Radiograph or X Rays. He was called on to extract a halfpenny from a child's throat. It had been in the œsophagus for ten days, and rendered the swallowing of food or drink painful and difficult. There were severe pains in the neck, and some of the glands were swollen. The radiograph showed the copper coin with beautiful distinctness stuck in the œsophagus on a level with the collar bone. The operation was not to cut into the gullet, but to lay it bare. Dr. Pean then pressed it beneath the halfpenny with his fingers, pushing upwards as he did so. The halfpeny was thus forced up to the throat and then extracted with a pair of tweezers. But for the radiograph he would have cut into the œsephagus and not been sure that he was doing the right thing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kurrachee, 2,317 tons, Captain W E Robertson, sailed on Saturdays last for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,265 tons, Captain Thos Wickinden, sailed on Saturday last for Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lindula, 2,180 tons, Captain W Isdale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain H Elliot, arrived in harbour on last Saturday evening from Calcutta (6th December) via Colombo, with a general cargo and seventy-six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed on Saturday last for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Qrmr Sergt Kinnedey, wife and infant, and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr D Rutherford, Mrs Pice and 3 children, Mr G H Butham, Mr Hussy, Mrs Potro Cochine and child and 66 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, (31st December) with a general cargo and the following passengerss:—Mrs Wreddon, Mrs Geyer and infant, Mrs Bailey, Mr and Mrs T A Bland, Mr A Blackwell, Mr E Fulton, Mr Hilton, Captain Playfair, Captain A S W Moffatt, Mr Kooshaldas and friend and 91 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Tokio	2647	Jones	Hull	5-1	F M & Co
D	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
E	City of London	2098	Warden	Karachi	5-1	Forbes & Co
F	Naseri	912	Miller	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
Q	Nowshera	1938	Stone	Delagoa Bay	16-1	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	2-1	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	523	Esmailji	Bhownugger	5-1	Do.
Ponani	552	Fukeera	Bhownugger	2-1	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Persia	2830	Osborne	Liverpool	10-1-97	W & A G
3	Archimede	1859	Salvatore	Genova	7-1-97	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1417	Mancini	China	8-1-97	C Barboro
7	Ravenna	2046	Street	China		P & O Co
8	Gisela	2643	Grisogono	Trieste	7-1-97	A Lloyds
9	Venus	2312	Margon			Bombay Co Ld
11	Kapurthala	672		N F		M M & Co
12	Branksome Hall	2253	Hood	Karachi	7-1-97	E Bates & Co
14	Lawada	2124	Hutchison	Not fixed		M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	2-1-97	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Mohammadi	1947	B & P S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Dumra	Russell	Karachi, Dec 31.
	Nadir s	Elliot	Calcutta, Dec 6.
3	Lindula s	Isdale	Rangoon via Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Canara s	Stebb	Zanzibar, &c.
	Carthage s	De Horne	Aden.
	Brindisi s	Wickenden	Hongkong.
	Rajpootana s	Shepherd	Calcutta, &c.
	Karachi s	Robertson	Calcutta.

The steamer Kola, Captain Whitehead, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Khandalla, for Persian Gulf.
" Dumra, for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi.
" Nowshera, for Zanzibar and Delagoa Bay.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Oriental s, 3085, Moule
Branksome Hall s, 2555, Hood
Persia s, 2331, Osborne
Tokio s, 2481, Jones
Archimede s, 1859, Alfonso
Gisela s, 2643, Grisogno
Venus s, 2312, Morgan
Bisagno s, 1492, Mancini
Bombay s, 2048, Wistow
Ravenna s, 2046, Street
Khedive s, 2247.
Kurrachee s, 2317, Robertson
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale.)
Bay of Naples sp, 1583, Bache
Whitgift s, 1880, Butler

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Lapwing, Story
H. M. S. Cossack, Fischer.
H. M. S. Plassy, Prance.
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.
R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, McArthur.
Victoria (Hired Transport), Worcester.
Dilwara (Hired Transport), Mann

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

30	Roma s	Manwaring	Bombay, Dec 18
	Clan Macgregor s	Harrison	Liverpool, Nov 18
	Madura s	Creft	Rangoon, Dec 27
	Mecca s	Couper	Moulmein, Dec 26
	Ockenfels s	Hanssen	Hamburg, Nov 1

DEPARTURES.

Dec 30—Steamers Nevasa and Africa.
Dec 29—Ship Highfield.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 2.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—16 bales hides, H Jamall; 105 cwt dry ginger, R Nathoo; 6 hogsheads chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 2 hogsheads chutney, D P Batha and Co; 170 cwt olibanum, Alladin Joosub; 142½ cwt gum, N Meanee; 243 cwt olibanum, M Mooraji.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—90 bales wool, M Jaitha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—50 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mill Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Tokio s—13,250 cwt rapeseed and 4,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwt castorseed and 2,000 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Tokio r—22 cwt condiments, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR ROUEN.

Tokio s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Tokio s—100 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 35 cases Indian cattle guts, Meyer and Roscher; 2 bundles peacock feathers and 1 case Indian curiosities, The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gisela s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 109 cwt khismis, Quan Lun Ecoo; 300 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, M Hurukchand.

Ravenna s—600 bales twist, A C A Tyeb; 250 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 142 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harringdon Road, London, England.

TO SPEEDILY CURE

Sore Throats

Indigestion, Hoarseness, Diarrhœa, Wounds & Burns,

USE

Condy's Fluid

Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.

CONDY & MITCHELL, of London, England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

In Half-size Bottles, And also in large 4/6 size.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.

Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.

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British Medical Journal.

Every Important Consideration for INDIA.

No milk required. As Soluble Food contains a large proportion of milk that has been partially peptonized, and sterilized, it needs only the addition of water, and one or two minutes boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the milk supply is poor, and often contaminated, the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

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"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2 6/8 inches.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are all thoroughly achromatic, and the finish, power and sharpness of definition excels those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful field glass.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND MADRAS.
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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

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J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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SAUCE.

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and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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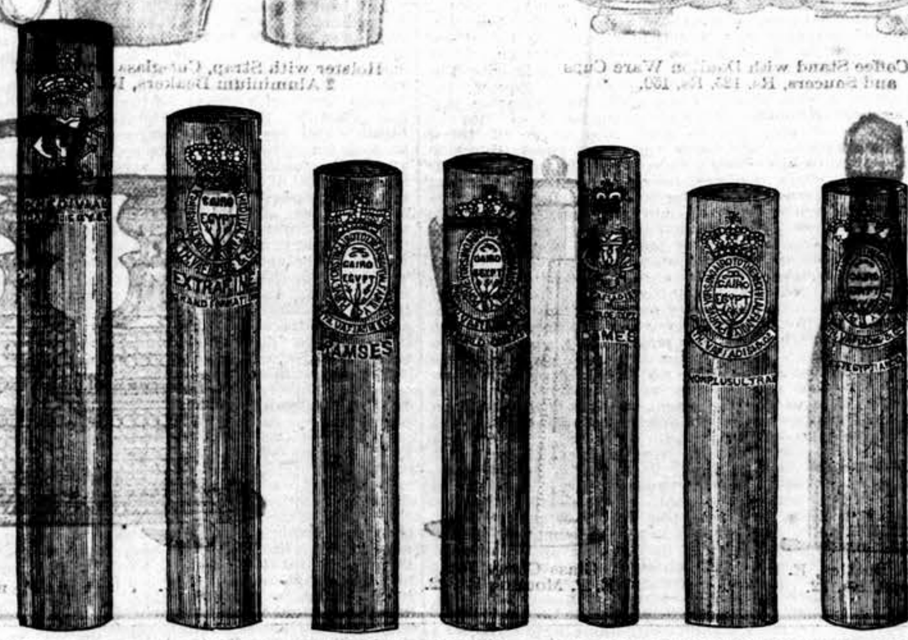

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THE FASHIONABLE HAT.

LIGHT GREY,
DARK GREY,
LIGHT BROWN,
DARK BROWN
BLACK.

Rs. 6-12
EXTRAQUALITY.

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(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

CHAMPAGNE,

GEORGE GOULET.

EXTRA QUALITY EXTRA DRY.

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MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
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Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

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COD LIVER OIL.

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The Lancet, *June 8th, 1895*, says:—" It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, *but also* free from *the tendency to* cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

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WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

TO R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College,
London.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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